

Single figure inflation for first time since 1973

inflation rate fell to 9.9 per cent last month on single figures on a year-on-year basis for the first time since 1973. The figure was welcomed by a jubilant Mr Healey, but Mrs Thatcher, the Opposition leader, said rising prices were a matter for shame, rather than boasting.

Ministers promise better year ahead

Like Correspondent inflation fell to 9.9 per cent last month for the first time since the oil crisis. The news was welcomed by a jubilant Mr Healey, but Mrs Thatcher, the Opposition leader, said rising prices were a matter for shame, rather than boasting.

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The need to carry on bringing down the rate of inflation was also stressed by other economic ministers. Mr Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, predicted that inflation would fall to around 8 per cent by August and would stay well within single figures throughout the year.

He used the occasion to stress the advantages of workers settling within the Government's 10 per cent pay guidelines, saying that they could be sure that living standards would go on rising throughout the year. He and Mr Booth, the Secretary of State for Employment, said that Government forecasts in the past had been too cautious about success in lowering inflation, pointing out that the single figure target had not been expected to be met until the late spring or early summer.

Conservative spokesmen were less impressed by the Government's achievement. Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Opposition spokesman on prices, said that the single figure target was three years overdue. She added that the Government's forecasts that inflation would start rising by the end of the year.

Officials in Whitehall concede that that could happen if wage costs or import prices move against the Government. However, after a bad news week on the trade figures and the increase in money supply there is a natural tendency to welcome the good news on prices at face value.

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Business News, page 17

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Pointed views from a shipkeeper as Mrs Thatcher toured Wandsworth, south London.

Thatcher warning of tax 'catch'

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

People should not be taken in by the tax cuts which Mr Healey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is likely to give in his Budget, Mrs Thatcher, the Leader of the Opposition, said yesterday.

While Mr Healey was rejoicing at the Labour Party economic conference in London about the reduction of the inflation rate to single figures for the first time since the oil crisis of 1973, Mrs Thatcher at Wandsworth, south London, was emphasising that in April the Chancellor might try to "pull the wool over people's eyes".

She said that the TUC had put forward the idea of a 25 per cent income tax rate on the first £1,000 of taxable income. Mr Healey might find it an attractive idea.

"Don't be taken in", Mrs Thatcher said. "The effect of reducing the rate of tax from 34 per cent to 25 per cent on £1,000 of income is to reduce people's tax bills by £173 a week, at most."

"Very welcome, but remember that in the same month of April, national insurance contributions are going up. Some will pay 60p a week more. Others up to £1.78 a week more, enough to wipe out that tax relief. This government takes with one hand what it gives with the other."

Mrs Thatcher derided the theory advanced by some in the Labour Party that if Mr Roy Jenkins, when he was Chancellor of the Exchequer, had cut taxes more in his last Budget, he could have bought enough votes for Labour to bare the 1970 election.

"I do not believe you can buy the votes of the British electorate like that," she said. "Mind you, I believe that Mr Healey thinks you can. On past form he will leave nothing to chance."

But whatever he does, the key question for the taxpayer is how heavily he will be taxed after the next Budget compared with when the Tories were last in office.

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Even after the Healey Budget, even after the boost of North Sea oil, British people were almost certainly going to be paying far more tax than they did in 1973, when there was no oil money.

Commenting on the rate of inflation, Mrs Thatcher said: "It takes a Labour Government to boast that prices are only rising by 10p in the pound a year. I would have thought that a matter for shame, rather than boasting."

And to highlight the way in which the "Conservative pound" of 1974 had been cut to a value of 53p after four years of Labour government, she produced a pound note and cut it in two, holding up half to emphasise her point.

Mrs Thatcher said: "If you are a family man, earning £70 to £80 a week, your take-home pay is worth £3 a week less than when Labour took office. But during the four years of Conservative government, the take-home pay of that same family man would cost nearly

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General backs Nixon aide's version of Soviet-Chinese alert

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Feb 17

The Russians planned to attack China with nuclear weapons in 1969 and suggested that the Americans should join in, according to Mr H. R. Haldeman, President Nixon's former Chief of Staff. His book, *The Ends of Power*, was published today, and in it he alleges that only warnings from the United States dissuaded the Russians from attempting a "surgical strike" against Chinese nuclear installations.

He writes that in 1969 the Russians had moved nuclear armed divisions in within two miles of the border. "United States aerial photographs revealed this grim story," he writes. "The Soviet warheads stacked in piles. Eighteen thousand tons of their armed forces erected overnight in 9ft of snow."

There were several overtures by the Soviets to the United States for a joint venture in the surgical strike. Nixon turned them down, but was then informed, to his horror, that the Soviets intended to go ahead on their own.

This melodramatic account of events has been denied by Mr Henry Kissinger, who was Mr Nixon's adviser on national security at the time, and by Mr William Rogers, who was then Secretary of State. It is, however, confirmed by General George Keegan, who was then head of Air Force intelligence.

Mr Haldeman claims that one method used to dissuade the Russians from attacking China was to allow the Russians to intercept an American intelligence estimate of the consequences of such an attack on Siberia and East Asia. The Americans calculated that the fall-out would wipe out the whole population of Japan.

General Keegan said last night that the story was "basically correct", but that the warning was passed directly to the Russians by word of mouth. Dr Kissinger says that nothing of the sort happened.

According to Mr Haldeman, one of the reasons the Russians were so suspicious of the Sino-American talks in Warsaw, this showed the Russians that the Americans might support China, not Russia, in any war.

Mr Haldeman writes that the Russian decision to attack China was taken after the border clashes in 1969, and claims that the Russians sent word to the United States that "they could wait a longer for United States participation in the attack. If a signal was received from us, they would go ahead on their own."

"Kissinger, at first inclined to dismiss a Soviet nuclear attack on China as a fantasy, now realized as the border clashes escalated that war was a serious possibility, and told me so. He and Nixon buddled. They decided they would send a signal to the Soviets that the United States was determined to be a friend of that eastern nation."

The first signal was the reopening of the Warsaw talks, the second was the leak of fall-out estimates. Mr Haldeman writes: "Air Force intelligence studied the photos of Russian missiles and nuclear warheads along the border."

"No one could tell whether the Soviets would launch the attack, no matter what the United States attitude. And their fall-out studies showed the immensity of the catastrophe in store for the world."

"For example it was possible that without advance warning and precautionary measures, every man, woman and child in Japan would have died. In addition to Japan, the fall-out would spread across Korea and the Pacific islands where more than 250,000 American troops were stationed."

Mr Haldeman claims that American intelligence sources were reading all the Soviet and Chinese messages from all embassies around the world, and saw an electrifying effect of the American rapprochement with China.

Mr Haldeman also describes an occasion when the Russians were apparently installing a submarine base in Cuba. The Americans protested, and the Russians eventually agreed to abide by the 1962 agreement and construction of the base stopped. He claims that these two crises were as serious as the 1963 Cuban missile crisis.

Mr Haldeman says that the Soviet Union today denounces Mr Haldeman's account of the Russian suggestion of a joint Sino-American attack on China. Tass said: "Haldeman's sensational statements are a lie from beginning to end and pursue provocative and only provocative aims."

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Man-eating leopard kills its 13th victim

From Richard Wigg
Delhi, Feb 17

Will it, as a Jim Corbett newspaper asked today, publishing a close-up photograph of the horribly mauled torso of a 23-year-old woman, the latest victim of a dreaded man-eating leopard of Dugadda. For the past fortnight Indians have been engrossed by the feverish efforts to track down a leopard which is believed to have killed at least 13 people, all women or young children, since it began a year ago to roam 50 square miles of sparsely-populated jungle in Uttar Pradesh, northern India. Pujari is the name of the village where the leopard, after eating the half cremated corpse of an untouchable, made its first killing.

The latest victim, a woman six months pregnant, was carried away the other night by the man-eater when she went out to the doormat at night. It killed her instantly, dragged the body to a valley near by, leaving a trail of blood, and then began its meal.

Two leopards were shot last week by hunters who had gone to the area in response to growing public demands that something be done to aid the terrorized villagers of the region. The leopards had struck at human flesh, but neither was the Dugadda killer.

This immediately brought an angry reaction from Mr V. B. Singh, chief of the Wildlife Warden's Office in Lucknow. He claimed that the wanton destruction of wildlife was resulting in the creation of more man-eaters by inexperienced gunmen.

Dismissing rumours that the killer was a tiger of the type famous by Major Corbett's *The Man-eaters of Kumaon* during the last years of the British Raj, Mr Singh said he was almost certain it was a leopard turned man-eater after an injury inflicted by some "unlicensed and unethical" gunmen had rendered it unable to kill its normal prey.

He said 10 experienced hunters had been granted permits to track down and kill the Dugadda man-eater, and they had to be given time to do their job. He issued a warning that the ban on killing by all and sundry, lifted in the name of finishing off the Dugadda man-eater, would be strictly enforced from now on and those defying it would be prosecuted.

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Rhodesia accord may be ready next week

From Nicholas Ashford
Salisbury, Feb 17

It seems likely that a Rhodesian settlement agreement will be initiated next week, to be followed by a formal signing ceremony either at the end of next week or early the following week.

The signing ceremony will have to await the return of the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, the leader of the African National Council (ANC), delegation, who is on his way to Libya to seek support for an internal settlement from a meeting of foreign ministers of the Organisation of African Unity.

Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, and the leaders of the three black organizations taking part in the talks will in effect sign two agreements. One will enshrine the eight points for a majority-rule constitution which were agreed on Wednesday.

The other will deal with the establishment of a transitional government, which will rule the country until elections are held and an independent government set up.

The composition of a transitional government was discussed at a two-hour meeting today attended by Mr Smith, Senator Chief Justice Chubb, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, and Dr Elliott Gabellah, senior Vice-President of the ANC (Sithole). A further plenary session is to be held on Monday.

At the end of today's meeting Mr Smith said that "more progress had been made" but according to nationalist sources there still remain substantial differences on the composition of a transitional government.

groups attending the talks. But he would remain Prime Minister. A new Cabinet would be formed in which each white minister would have a black "co-minister".

Mr Smith is also understood to be demanding that the present Parliament, comprising 50 White Rhodesian Front MPs and 16 black MPs, should remain as the chief legislative body during the transitional period.

Bishop Muzorewa wants the transitional government to hold both executive and legislative powers. He is proposing a council of state in which all four leaders would be equals. The Cabinet would be made up of an equal number of members from each delegation.

The question of the disbandment of controversial units, such as the Selous and Gev Scouts, will be dealt with by the transitional government.

In a speech yesterday, General John Heilman, the Army commander, likened the guerrillas to "a cowardly rabble of thugs and murderers". The view is widely shared by the white population.

Papers on 'Yalta victims' will not give names

By Peter Heonessy and
John Crossland

A missing file on the forcible repatriation of Russians to the Soviet Union after the Second World War, the destruction of which by the British authorities came to light in a recently published work, *Victims of Yalta*, by Count Nikolai Tolstoy, contains details of the screening of between 1,000 and 1,500 displaced persons at prisoner-of-war camps in northern Italy in 1946-47.

Inquiries by *The Times* have established that the file, in three volumes, one of which is 370 pages in length, was destroyed by the Ministry of Defence "weeder" in 1968. It covered "Operation Keelhaul", as the final stage of the repatriation exercise begun in 1944 was called.

Contrary to some expectations, the volumes will not shed further light on the degree of culpability of the public servants, politicians and soldiers directly involved in what is regarded as a horrific episode. Whitehall believes the most revealing surviving papers have appeared at the

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Battalion CO is killed in Ulster helicopter crash

Lieutenant Colonel Iain Corder-Lloyd, Commanding Officer of the 2nd Battalion, The Royal Green Jackets, died yesterday after a military helicopter crashed near the border village of Jonesborough, five miles from Newry in Down.

Colonel Corder-Lloyd, who was 39, was on a routine reconnaissance patrol from his base in Bessbrook, south Armagh. The cause of the crash was not known last night, but the possibility of the Galle helicopter having been shot down was not ruled out.

Two other men in the helicopter were seriously injured. They are Captain Philip Schindler, from Colonel Corder-Lloyd's battalion, and the pilot, Sherry before the crash. Troops and gunmen near Jonesborough twice exchanged fire. Soon after the crash, 10 shots were fired at a foot patrol a few miles away.

The colonel was married, with three sons, aged 17, 15 and eight. His home was in Hampshire. Captain "Schindler", a single man, comes from Warwickshire.

Colonel Corder-Lloyd was awarded the Military Cross in February, 1972, for distinguished service in Northern Ireland. He was appointed OBE in last year's New Year Honours.

In Belfast yesterday Mr Mason, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said that the Provisional IRA had regrouped and that it was again intent on stirring up sectarian bitterness and conflict.

Help for higher rate taxpayers

UNIT TRUST GROUP OF 1977
Observer and Daily Express

Volume one of the Keelhaul file contains an account starting in June, 1946, of the sorting of displaced persons of various nationalities in camps at Pisa and Riccione, northern Italy. Those who were to be sent to their fate in the Soviet Union under "Operation Eastwind" were moved to St Valentin, near Linz in Austria, before being handed over to Stalin's secret police. When the documents are published in Washington and London, neither the names of those forcibly repatriated nor of those allowed to stay in the west will be revealed on the ground of "personal sensitivity".

Mr Mulley, Secretary of State for Defence, has authorized the United States Government to release its originals of the Keelhaul file and has arranged for copies to be sent to the Public Record Office. The Ministry of Defence has no record of the reason why their original was "weeded" in 1968.

Count Tolstoy said yesterday: "It looks as though a cursory glance at the file does not reveal what I expected. It may be not as innocuous as they say. I believe there is still a faint hope of something there."

The guttural fortunes of file 383.7-14.1 have added strength to the critics of Whitehall's departmental records practices.

Continued on page 2, col 6

agrees not eat programme

er took not to repeat a programme which dealt with the fact that some might have been prejudiced by a rating and valuation. The BBC had the Queen's Bench Division sitting with Mr Justice Kenneth Jones, situation court was one examples of an inferior in the administration. Lord Widgery said a valuation the power to take the call witnesses and decisions subject to Law Report, page 8

Gas explosions kill five in Paris

A least five people were killed and 40 injured in three explosions in blocks of flats in the fashionable 16th arrondissement in Paris. Firemen said gas leaks were the cause. It was feared that the death toll could rise to double figures. Police and firemen evacuated people in other buildings in the area. Local people said repair work had recently been done on gas pipes in the district.

G. Davis cleared
George Davis, the London minicab driver, was cleared at Chelmsford Crown Court, Essex, of a £47,000 whisky raid in 1973. He was immediately taken back into custody to face a charge concerning a £50,000 bank raid. He has twice protested his innocence of robberies.

12-month pledge on beer prices

Beer Charrington says it will peg beer prices for 12 months after its rise of 2p a pint at the end of this month. The undertaking is believed to have influenced the Price Commission's decision not to scrutinize the increases.

Plea for asylum
A private in the British Army, with dual Irish-British citizenship is seeking political asylum in Sweden because he is afraid he might be sent to serve in Northern Ireland. Swedish officials say the soldier's parents still live in Dublin.

Anti-tax apostle is fined for evasion

Mr Mozeos Ghispar, founder of Denmark's anti-tax party, has been found guilty of tax evasion but a Copenhagen court acquitted him of fraud. It fined him £136,000 and ordered him to pay part of the costs but refused to jail him.

Freedom association: The National Association for Freedom faces extinction after incurring legal costs of £90,827 in the South African mail case.

Features, pages 8-14
Philip Howard on King Henry VIII's last days. 15
Letters: On 'Lord's' stance in the peace talks; from Sir Siegmund C. Warburg; on the politics of race from Mr. Hans Wolf; and other correspondence.

Leading articles: Youth and the National Front; US coal strike; Arts, page 12
The Daily Telegraph's review of the playwright James Saunders' William Marry reviews the Philharmonia under Muthu.

Stock markets: An equity rally in the trading finished a 4.3 rise in the FT 100 to 433.5. The net loss on the week amounted to 14.7.

Personal investment and finance: The Times/Bolton Publishing Society index to house prices: More readers' letters on inflation answered.

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Disappointed at government failure to pay off catering loss

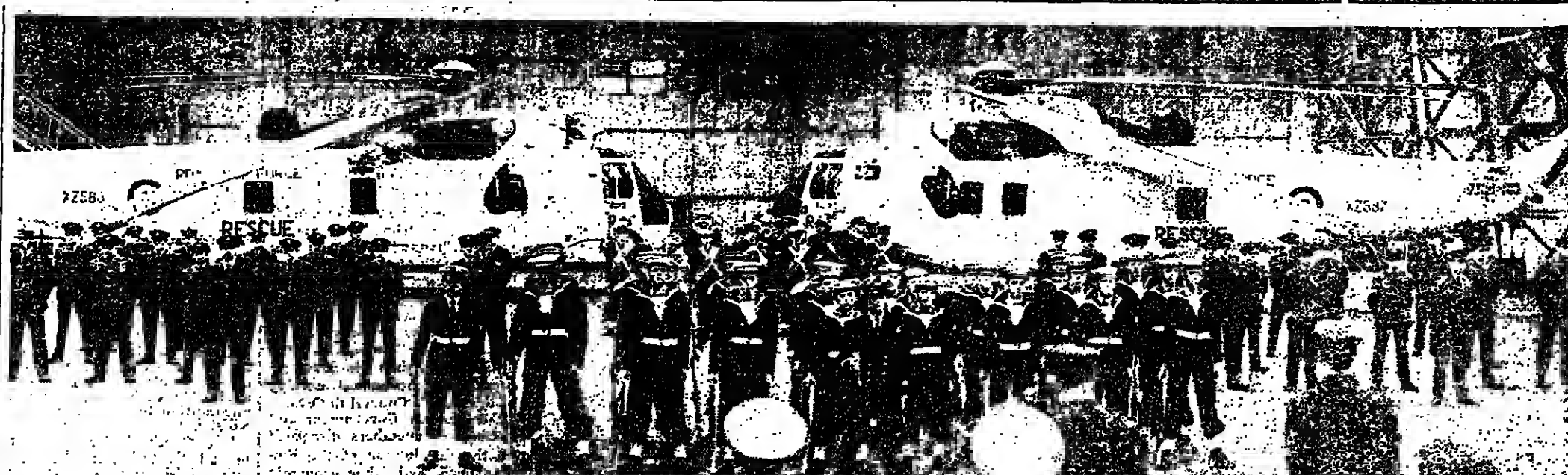
Clark, a House of Commons all-party catering group, was disappointed to find that the supplementary Estimate was not provisionally allocated to the accumulated deficit. The group, which was set up in 1974, is concerned that the government's failure to pay off the catering loss will result in a further increase in the deficit. The group's spokesman, Mr. John Gifford, said: "The government's failure to pay off the catering loss is a serious matter. It shows that the government is not taking the necessary steps to reduce the deficit. We are disappointed that the supplementary Estimate does not provide for the payment of the catering loss. This will result in a further increase in the deficit, which is a very serious matter. We are calling on the government to pay off the catering loss as a matter of priority."

The House of Commons all-party catering group, which was set up in 1974, is concerned that the government's failure to pay off the catering loss will result in a further increase in the deficit. The group's spokesman, Mr. John Gifford, said: "The government's failure to pay off the catering loss is a serious matter. It shows that the government is not taking the necessary steps to reduce the deficit. We are disappointed that the supplementary Estimate does not provide for the payment of the catering loss. This will result in a further increase in the deficit, which is a very serious matter. We are calling on the government to pay off the catering loss as a matter of priority."

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The parade of Royal Navy and Royal Air Force personnel at the start of the commissioning ceremony of the RAF Sea King training unit

New recruits to air-sea rescue unit

From John Charlton, Culdrose, Cornwall
A ceremony at the naval air station at Culdrose yesterday against a backdrop of two Sea King helicopters painted in RAF colours, marked another important step in the improvement of the nation's air-sea rescue services.

The aircraft, costing £1m each, the first of their type to be delivered to the RAF, will be used to train new recruits to the air-sea rescue unit. The unit is responsible for the rescue of downed aircraft and their crews. The new recruits will be trained in the use of the Sea King helicopters and in the rescue of downed aircraft and their crews.

Yesterday's ceremony, commissioning a special training unit, which was run on traditional Navy lines but attended by Air Marshal Sir Robert Freer, Air Officer Commanding No 18 Group, RAF, marked the end of a long struggle by the RAF and the Royal Navy to secure the necessary funds to produce a rescue fleet with aircraft like the Sea Kings, capable of operating 300 miles out to sea, lifting up to 19 casualties and flying at night and in all weather.

The location of yesterday's ceremony was appropriate because the clamour for better rescue aircraft reached a critical point at Culdrose three years ago, when 11 seamen lost their lives after their coaster, the *Lovat*, capsized off the Lizard.

Two men were saved by a Royal Navy Whirlwind, but by the time the station could get one of its long-range Sea Kings into the air—at that time they were provided primarily for the warlike anti-submarine role and there were no crews on week-end standby—the others had died from exposure or drowning.

After publicity given in *The Times* and other newspapers to that contributory factor to the disaster, questions were asked in the Commons and the Government reviewed its financial policy on the airborne rescue service, which had hitherto been budgeted mainly to supply cover for Service aircraft, with civilian rescue regarded as a sideline.

Scotland Bill's future still unsettled

By Our Political Correspondent
Plans for handling the Scotland Bill in the House of Lords are still tentative, because there must still be doubt about the Bill's carrying on third reading in the Commons on Wednesday.

Inquiry into plan to raise Thames water rate

By Patricia Tisdall
Increases in the water rate proposed by the Thames Water Authority are to be investigated by the Price Commission.

Mr Lynch to state his policy for Ulster

From Christopher Walker, Dublin
For the first time since returning to office eight months ago with a record parliamentary majority, the Dublin government plans to announce the details of its controversial policy on the future status of Northern Ireland.

In brief

Police find body of boy in water
Police frogmen yesterday recovered the body of Graig Stewart, aged four, 5ft of water 25 yards from Treon Dam, near Rotherham, South Yorkshire, after an all-day search by police and volunteers in freezing temperatures.

Mother killed
Mrs. Cheryl Klug, aged 25, was killed yesterday when she was pushed by a car as she pushed her son, Richard, aged eight months, in a pram in the High Street at Raunds, Northamptonshire. Although the pram was hurled more than 30 feet through the air, the child was not injured.

£250,000 school fire
Detectives and fire experts were investigating yesterday a blaze that caused £250,000 of damage at the Ploes junior school, at Bracknell New Town, Berkshire, and an adjoining community centre early yesterday.

Judgment reserved
The Court of Appeal reserved judgment yesterday on the appeal by Guy News and Mr. Denis Lemon, its editor, against convictions of blasphemous libel.

Jail for student
Yabo Alubankudi, aged 19, a girl pharmacy student, who illegally imported £6,500 of heroin into Britain, was jailed for six months at Lewes Crown Court, Sussex, yesterday.

End of sit-in ordered
Students protesting at a £28 fee whether or not they eat in Keot University dining hall, were ordered by Mr Justice Lawson in the High Court yesterday to end a sit-in.

Oxfordshire rate up
The county rate in Oxfordshire will go up by 5p to 74p in the pound from April 1, an increase of just over 7 per cent.

New 'Dr Who' girl
Mary Tamm is to take over from Louise Jameson in the series of *Dr Who*, the BBC television children's programme. She will be Dr Who's thirteenth "assistant".

Some backbenchers believe that the only way Mr Callaghan can bring his rebellious Labour MPs into line is by making the vote an issue of confidence. After a Parliamentary Labour Party meeting on Thursday, when the Prime Minister made no attempt to appeal directly to loyalists, many Labour MPs feel they are free to abstain.

That was certainly the message Mr Eric Heffer, MP for Liverpool, Walton, and a former minister, sought to convey. He emphasized that it was a vote of confidence in the Government's handling of the European Assembly Elections Bill, as well as the implications of devolution, that caused him to jib.

Many other Labour MPs, perhaps 30 feel the same way, and their main point is that Labour MPs should not have been asked to back European direct elections when the party conference voted against them.

Mr Dennis Skinner, MP for Bolsover, a member of the Tribune Group, is among left-wingers who have said that in spite of their misgivings they will vote for the Bill, because they want to save the Government from being forced into a general election at a time not of Mr Callaghan's choosing.

Assuming that the Bill gets through on Wednesday, the Lords propose to have the second reading debate on March 14 and 15. The Government's MP attacks civil servant over use of oil revenues.

By Peter Heonery
Sir Peter Carey, Permanent Secretary to the Department of Industry, was attacked yesterday by a leading left-wing Labour MP for being a civil servant "attracted to political controversy" and "a sucker for fashions".

Mr Brian Sedgmore, MP for Luton, West, and parliamentary private secretary to Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, took exception to suggestions about the use of North Sea oil revenue contained in a speech delivered by Sir Peter last month to an Industrial Society conference.

Mr Sedgmore told a group of administration trainees at the Civil Service College in London: "It is disappointing that the Permanent Secretary at the Department of Industry should be arguing on the basis of shibboleths and making statements on casual economic relationships for which there is no evidential backing."

Sir Peter had concentrated on investment as the first priority for the fruits of the North Sea. After upholding Sir Peter's right to speak his mind, Mr Sedgmore continued: "Sir Peter is paid to create a climate in which industry can prosper, yet he nowhere advocates a coherent policy for dealing with the oil revenue. Nowhere in his speech does he show any real understanding of the way in which the problems of British industry can be solved."

"I would give him four marks out of 10 for his understanding of industrial problems and three marks out of 10 for his knowledge of Labour Party policy."

Mr Sedgmore, who was a member of the old administrative class of the Civil Service, called for the recruitment of officials more democratic in outlook and less contemptuous of working people. People were wanted at the highest levels "who understand and are sympathetic to the political philosophy of the Government and the party which is in power."

He urged civil servants who discovered scandals or the improper use of public money in the course of their work to disclose what they knew.

No indication of the reasons for the investigation were given, but it comes after the authority's notification of plan to raise a variety of its charges.

Under the proposed scheme the measured water supply tariff would go up by 18.5 per cent, a charge for the unmeasured charge, affecting mainly domestic users, would go up by an average of 15 per cent, and charges for sewage and environmental services would increase by 4 per cent.

In addition to bringing in the new rates the authority wants to introduce a different payment structure.

The Thames Water Authority reported a profit in 1976-77 of £18m, but it has heavy charges connected with the financing of borrowed capital.

Child benefits talks deferred
The Cabinet has deferred until tomorrow discussion on the proposal to raise child benefits a second time this year (our Social Services Correspondent writes).

Ministers appear to be equally divided on whether the increase of a child's allowance should be paid in addition to the rise due in April.

Cut in London bus services
London Transport is to cut its daytime bus services by a quarter today because of dwindling supplies of diesel fuel.

After 6.30 pm and all day tomorrow services will be halved. Enough fuel for about 13 days is normally held but reserves have been cut by the tanker shortage.

The service reductions are to ensure that there will be enough fuel on Monday.

In and out of love
All his life Thomas Hardy was a man in and out of love. In *The Sunday Times* tomorrow an extract from Robert Gittings' new book, *The Older Hardy*, explores the deep undercurrents in the private life of that shy and secretive man.

Dr Bort, of Regarson, Dfied, and Mr Cuthbertson, of Fortis Green, London, both deny conspiring to possess LSD and to helping others to possess it. A third defendant has changed his plea to guilty and has been remanded in custody.

In reply to Mr Ian Kennedy, OC, for the prosecution, Dr Bort said she knew her lover was involved in an illegal matter. She added: "If I thought there was a crime, I thought it was more to do with money than making LSD."

She continued: "I really deny I was the banker. I had no knowledge of all the money involved. At that time I did not agree to take money to Switzerland. I agreed only to open the box."

Mr Kennedy said Dr Bort, Brian Cuthbertson and others allegedly involved in the conspiracy used to meet in a coffee bar which he described as the "Gentle hand." He said to Dr Bort: "How can you say this was not taking part in a crime?" She replied: "I did not know the business conducted. I would discreetly leave them alone."

Mr Justice Park asked Dr Bort about a passage in a letter sent to her from Spain by an American which referred to working together on future projects. He said: "Does this mean the syndicate was going to go on making LSD if they had not been arrested?"

Dr Bort replied: "That might have been his idea but my boyfriend had some idea of co-operating with him on the release and making use of LSD they had made." She was not sure if it referred to a resumption of the manufacture of LSD in the future.

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Growth and low energy use can coexist, study says

By Pearce Wright
A high rate of material growth in terms of increases in the housing stock and in the ownership of cars and domestic appliances is possible with low use of energy. This is the conclusion of a preliminary report being examined by the Government which contradicts ideas contained in the Department of Energy's Green Paper on the future use of energy.

Democracy 'can survive in time of static incomes'

Recent experience in Britain had refuted the thesis that democracy could survive only under conditions of economic growth, Dr Ralph Dahrendorf, Director of the London School of Economics, said yesterday. It was an important fact, he told a German Chamber of Industry and Commerce luncheon, that democracy had survived quite well in a three-year period of static or declining incomes.

Architectural report

Housing: Vital to consult occupants
A big difficulty in reviewing a housing scheme while it is new, or even before it is completed, is that it cannot take into account the attitude of the occupiers; and, as many a beleaguered housing department can vouch, the occupiers and their attitudes towards the houses in which they are put may be all-important.

Architectural report

occupiers: a wide variety of colours, the ability to choose neighbours, the retention of some of the old buildings (such as public houses, clubs, schools and churches), new corner shops, good landscaping, communal sitting areas and play spaces.

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SPORT

Football

Middlesbrough cannot be ignored despite their absence today

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

Were Nottingham Forest not insured with six points lead in the championship, it would be foolish to talk of their winning the League, FA Cup and League Cup. Yet few teams have ever been more strongly placed at the top of the three competitions and one cannot but believe they will successfully negotiate today's fifth round FA Cup against Queen's Park Rangers at Loftus Road.

Although many of the more powerful and attractive clubs have been prematurely eliminated, including last season's winners, Manchester United and the runners-up, Liverpool, the Cup retains its special interest, not least in Forest's remarkable challenge.

There is also the attempt by Wolves to repeat their 1955 defeat of Arsenal; Blyth Spartans will carry the banner of non-League football to Wrexham who are Colchester only in name and a second division club is bound to be among the last eight in Monday's sixth round draw between Millwall and Nottingham.

The experts have seen through the Arsenal defence and have installed as favourites the honour may be founded more on confusion than inside knowledge. The conclusion that Forest must make a mistake in one or other of their challenges is easily understood but by no means a certainty.

The north has lost the bulk of its traditional thunder, but Middlesbrough are still making quiet progress and playing brighter football now than they did last season.

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Hoadley: fond memories of 1972 and a famous victory.

Ipswich Town hope to salvage something from a disappointing season. They are still without Beattie and Roberts but Bristol Rovers are also weakened by the loss of their captain, Ian Hoadley, who pulled a hamstring in training.

Blyth Spartans are the first non-League club to reach the fifth round since Yeovil Town in 1929 and to judge by their football against Stockport, they are in the round, they would be a match for most third and fourth division teams. Wrexham, however, are no ordinary third division side, as they proved against Colchester and Newcastle United in previous rounds.

Two of the Blyth players, Graham and Clarke, recall their last appearance at the Racecourse Ground 14 months ago when, as members of the Gateshead team, they were beaten 6-2. Today they will need to watch the Wrexham forward, McNeill, who has scored eight goals in six cup ties this season.

Derby County hope that portable heaters will thaw their pitch in time for the tie with West Bromwich Albion, who are in the rare position of having an excess of central defenders. Derby have been worried by a lack of goals in their last five games, but they are confident that they will be able to score.

The notorious Loftus Road pitch has recovered somewhat since the Derby defeat, but the New Hampshire there will be pitch inspection this morning at Wrexham and Bristol Rovers ground where time postponements have caused delays.

Five London clubs are left, in the last 16 but at least one must be lost this afternoon, because Oxford are at home to Chelsea. When these two met in 1972 Oxford won 3-2 after Chelsea had led 2-0. Hoadley scored a superb goal from 30 yards for Oxford and he plays today. The present Chelsea team are unlikely to fall into a similar trap, especially now that goals are coming more easily.

Walsall will take 8,000 supporters to Highbury where they hope to see Rodney Wallace, who has been in the second half, but again it was Royce who found the action. An old-fashioned header from Hunter crossed the line and followed the goal at the angle, when his equally lethal back-header almost beat his own goalkeeper.

Manchester's equalling goal was a scrappy affair. Hartford's free kick eluded Sweeney and Booth's before it bounced into the net from Shaw's back.

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Royle's two goals are export quality

By Gareth Bowen
Bristol City

The West Country blitzkrieg moved off in time for Manchester City to discover fully that their recent £50,000 export, Royle, has lost none of his power. He scored twice for Bristol in the first six minutes, almost completed a hat-trick and only a courageous running eventually brought Manchester the away point they needed to keep in championship contention.

Royle took only 42sec to remind his former club that he was one of the best heads in the business. Donachie, under only modern pressure, had conceded a corner and Royle's kick dropped to the near post for rapid dispatch despite the attention of Corrigan and his two tallest defenders. The latter, Royle was put through the offside trap by Rodgers and he dribbled past Corrigan to sweep the ball home from an oblique angle.

Manchester, of course, are superbly equipped to answer such quick possession and even if they cannot stop Royle, they can at least try to stop him. But for each other in midfield, Bristol could not have done more on the break as, first, Mann and then Royle, tested Corrigan.

The goal that gave Manchester new heart came after 13 minutes when Barnes found Bell and his cross was helped on by Channon to Kidd, whose simple header sent the ball into the net.

Five minutes later, however, the 25,844 crowd were applauding Royle again. This time only the width of the pitch prevented his second goal. He was set up by his fellow striker, Ritchie, who several times was finding a way into the defence.

Manchester resumed their siege in the second half, but again it was Royle who found the action. An old-fashioned header from Hunter crossed the line and followed the goal at the angle, when his equally lethal back-header almost beat his own goalkeeper.

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Rugby Union

Past lessons do not worry Scots

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

Scotland's track record in Cardiff has been such an unproductive one in past years that their chances of beating Wales this afternoon were generally thought to be tenuous even before the withdrawal of their full back, Irvine. The courageous Hay, who takes over in that position, is no slouch, but Irvine's exceptional pace and pace-running are irreplaceable and the odds against Scotland's victory on this ground in a more recent past are 10-1.

It has been suggested, though not by Welsh players or officials, that Irvine was the one Scotland captain who was a real captain. I do not see Scotland winning, but their side is in excellent heart: they are not in the least daunted by the lessons of the past and the fact that in their defeat, at the hands of Ireland and France, were the narrow margin of three points and both those games might well have been tilted the other way.

There is little doubt in Scotland that France would have been beaten but for the injury to Irvine. Their new coach, Nairn Maclean, has declared that victory possession and even if they cannot stop Royle, they can at least try to stop him. But for each other in midfield, Bristol could not have done more on the break as, first, Mann and then Royle, tested Corrigan.

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A Welsh pack that finished with a decisive advantage over an admittedly weakened England eight, MacLellan must be getting near the end of his distinguished road and, by contemporary standards, the hooker, Deans, and the flank forward, Haggarty, are rather lightweight at 12st 5lb and 13st respectively. And the continued absence of Gordon Brown has to weaken Scottish forward play at close quarters.

Wales may also be the stronger overall in the mauls and Scotland will want their lock, McHardy, and their No 8 Donald MacDonald, to be playing a full part in this department. MacDonald was dropped after the Irish game

because, among other things, his work-rate was not considered high enough. However, MacDonald ought to contribute significantly to the Scottish effort without undue strain, where they believe they can establish an important edge. Here, they have three likely sources of supply in McHardy, Thomas (at the front) and MacDonald. Wales in this respect look to lean too heavily on Murn.

Scotland will also take comfort from the thought that their new captain, Morgan, usually plays well against Gareth Edwards and that McGeehan, now restored to stand-off half, had a fine game in that position against Wales at Murrayfield last year. These two

should kick resourcefully when the need arises, but if the conditions allow, and if they are given some good possession, they are likely to be without undue strain, where they believe they can establish an important edge. Here, they have three likely sources of supply in McHardy, Thomas (at the front) and MacDonald. Wales in this respect look to lean too heavily on Murn.

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Today's teams at Cardiff

Wales	
J. P. Williams	15
T. G. Davies	14
T. G. Davies	13
S. P. Fenwick	12
J. Williams	11
P. Bennett	10
G. Edwards	9
A. G. Fankler	8
R. W. Windsor	7
G. Fankler	6
A. G. Fankler	5
A. G. Fankler	4
A. G. Fankler	3
A. G. Fankler	2
A. G. Fankler	1

Scotland	
B. H. Hay	15
W. E. B. Gammell	14
J. Gammell	13
A. G. Gammell	12
D. Sheehan	11
R. McGeehan	10
R. McGeehan	9
R. McGeehan	8
R. McGeehan	7
R. McGeehan	6
R. McGeehan	5
R. McGeehan	4
R. McGeehan	3
R. McGeehan	2
R. McGeehan	1

Referee: J. R. West (Ireland)

Parisian pattern could suit Irish

By Richard Preston

Plausible reasons to expect any other than victory for France against Ireland in Paris this afternoon are few. The Irish have led them at the interval. They do, of course, add further to the evidence of their long-term lack of success. We are all waiting for this French team to lose, but it seems unlikely to happen.

Ireland, in fact, have only won once in Paris in their last 12 visits over 25 years. They have done a minimal amount of tinkering with their side since their last visit to Paris on January 21, but the team looks distinctly stronger.

Shane's Irish spirit, first-rate loose forward play and midfield tackling were the attributes which brought success a month ago.

Now Byrne, an original choice for the back row, comes in at tight head, bringing greater physical strength with him, a useful quality against the French pack. Hearty, a specialist lock, is added to the back row, and adds bulk to the second row. And McHardy, a specialist lock, is added to the back row, and adds bulk to the second row.

And so to Gibson, who as the Irish world knows by now, is a player of the first order. He is the first time in his life this afternoon. And in the same match equals the world record of 63 caps by his fellow Ulsterman, McBride. The selectors wish to have Gibson in their side irrespective of position is in itself an acknowledgment of his quality.

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Weather eye being kept open in midland

By Norman Fox

Nottingham and Wakefield are a race against time to complete their outstanding John Player Cup semi-finals. Both clubs have been told to be playing tomorrow but Nottingham pitch is frostbitten and prospects are bleak. Wakefield, however, have a better chance of playing on Saturday.

The ground is six inches of frost and a coat of snow on top of that. There is a risk of rain, but it is not expected. The weather is expected to be clear and cold.

Nottingham have played lights if the match cannot be played on Saturday. Both clubs have been told to be playing tomorrow but Nottingham pitch is frostbitten and prospects are bleak.

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Simon, 10-12-3 Mrs M. Conn
 Glenn, 9-12-3 Mr J. Chu
 8-12-3 Mr D. Treloar
 J. Beck, 9-12-3 Mrs J. Pr
 Nicholson, 6-12-3 Mr F. Gre
 Hinterland, 13-2 Double A ton. 8-1
 Ramsdale, 14-1 Trichromale, 20-1 ot
 Full runner
 Wagon, 220 RAMBLING JACK

Saturday Review



Saved from the flames at Penjerric

R. L. Brett on the
discovery of a missing volume
of the Journal
of the great Quaker diarist,
Caroline Fox

The greatness of the diarist Caroline Fox receded in later life how as a child of twelve in 1897 she had helped to carry out armfuls of red-bound volumes to burn on the terrace at Penjerric, the country home of the Fox family near Falmouth. These contained the manuscript of the Journal which Caroline Fox, who was born on the same day as Queen Victoria, May 24, 1819, had kept for nearly forty years, until her death in 1871. Fortunately some of the Journal escaped total destruction, for selections from it had been published fifteen years earlier with the title, *Memories of Old Friends, being Extracts from the Journals and Letters of Caroline Fox*, edited by Horace Pym, a London solicitor who had married into the Fox family.

The book has continued to have a devoted band of admirers, but deserves to be more widely known. It has always been assumed that the published extracts, which formed a small fraction of the original, were all that remained of the Journal, for Caroline left her manuscript to her sister, Anne Maria, the instructions that it be burnt on the latter's death. The story of these events is told in Wilson Harris's *Caroline Fox* (1944) and is repeated by Wendy Monk, who brought out a new, annotated and welcome edition of the Journal in 1972, in which she added: "We have seen all that remains; there is no possibility of anyone finding unpublished pages in an attic."

This was a reasonable assumption but the impossible has turned out to be only the original Journal has now come to light at Penjerric. It measures 8½ by 5 inches and has marbled covers with a brown leather binding on the spine and on the corners (Is this why it escaped the holocaust of the red-bound volumes?). Stamped in gold-leaf on the spine are the letters C.F. and below them the figure 1. Written in very faded ink on the outside of the front cover is the legend "C. Fox, Falmouth, Cornwall". On the outside edges of the leaves is written in ink PRIVATE. The volume contains 311 pages and on the title-page appears the following:

THE
LIFE AND ADVENTURES
OF
CAROLINE FOX
& Family
VOLUME I
FALMOUTH
BEGUN ON THE
First of first Month
1832

The volume runs from 1st January, 1832 (though Caroline uses the old Quaker practice of referring to the months by number instead of by names derived from pagan deities) to October 23, 1834. Its contents fall entirely outside the purview of the published Journal, the first entry of which is dated March 18, 1835, but the back fly-leaf is pencilled "H. N. Pym Dec 4/80" a clear indication that Horace Pym had seen it.

Caroline's father, Robert Wrey Fox, was a Fellow of the Royal Society whose greatest invention was the improved dipping-needle compass, but he was also concerned with the design of steam engines, with magnetism and with geology. His scientific interests sprang in fact from his industrial and commercial ventures, at a time when Falmouth was still a thriving port and the Cornish tin and copper mines had not yet succumbed to competition from cheaper foreign imports.

The Foxes were Quakers and since marriage outside the Society of Friends entailed "disownment", there had grown up a close-knit group of families who were all related. Caroline's mother was one of the Barclays who were brewers and bankers; one of her mother's cousins was Elizabeth Fry, the prison-reformer, who was a member of the Gurney family of Norwich, also bankers. Her father's brother, Alfred, had married one of the Lloyds of Birmingham, yet another banking family. Every year for five or six years for the Foxes) led the Quakers met at the London Meeting of the Society of Friends, and there were also visits paid to each other's homes. In addition to this large family circle Caroline met distinguished scientists who were friends of her father and many other eminent Victorians.

When her Journal was first published in 1882 in a large quarto volume of 350 pages it was an immediate success and it was reprinted the following year in two volumes which included 14 letters from John Stuart Mill to her brother Barclay, John Bright and Cardinal Newman were among its first readers and were warm in their praises. It has become a source of information for the student of the Victorian period with its portraits of Mill, the Carlyles, Wordsworth, Kingsley, Tennyson, F. D. Maurice and others.

Many critics have regretted that the Journal says so little about Caroline herself. Certainly it concentrates on the great and the good, and while the reader is soon aware of its author's rare combination of astringent wit and deep spirituality (almost as if Jane Austen had become a Quaker and kept a Journal) there is little about her own states of mind or the daily details of her life, Julia Wedgwood, one of the earliest reviewers of the work, wrote:

Many of those who only knew Caroline Fox here would have been glad of more unreserved as to her own feelings, and some of

those who knew her otherwise will feel perhaps that the latent fire of an impassioned and enthusiastic nature is too much hidden.

Later generations have equally missed the details of domestic life and Margherita Laski, in reviewing Wendy Monk's selections, wished that we could have been told of the meals, servants, holidays, and travel that made up the daily life of the Fox household.

We should remember, however, that Horace Pym's freedom as an editor was severely limited. It was only with reluctance that Anna Maria allowed any of the Journal to appear in print at all and she insisted that anything of a personal nature should be left out. This probably explains why he ignored the volume which has now been discovered, for he would have regarded it as a juvenile production not suited to his purpose. Nevertheless, it provides factual information which another editor might have thought interesting. From the first entry, for instance, we learn that all three of the Fox children, Anna Maria, Barclay and Caroline (who was the youngest) started their Journal on the same day and with the encouragement of their father. Indeed, he added financial inducement to encouragement and at the end of the year when extracts were read aloud, gave each of them £1.

Much of the volume concerns Caroline's education, and a very unusual one it must have been for a girl at that time. The three Fox children were educated at home, unlike some of their Falmouth cousins who went away to Sidcot, the Quaker co-educational school in Somerset. A room was set aside as a schoolroom at their Falmouth house, Rosehill (now the Falmouth College of Art), and they were taught most subjects by John Richards, a young man who was barely nineteen when he commenced his duties in 1832. His tuition was supplemented by a visiting teacher of drawing named Jordan, and a teacher of French called Alkerton. They were joined in the schoolroom by another pupil, Cavendish Wall, who lodged at Falmouth and who later in life qualified as a doctor. Caroline and her sister shared most of the education given to the two boys, including mathematics, and a good deal of instruction in science from their father. Science embraced his own special interests of magnetism, astronomy and geology, together with some chemistry. Part of the science course was devoted to "Mrs Somerville", who was a writer of books on scientific topics and the wife of a distinguished physician at the Chelsea Hospital. Caroline met the author at Bury Hill, the home of her Uncle Charles Barclay in Surrey, in July, 1834, and was suitably impressed. "She is short with a highly intellectual face", she writes, "and we were very happy to have the pleasure of an introduction to so celebrated a person". They were also taught Scripture, Geography, French, and some Italian. Caroline and Anna Maria supplemented the Italian with tuition from a lady living in Falmouth and were sufficiently skilled to undertake the translation of some verses into that language later in life.

A good deal of their education anticipated the modern method of "learning by discovery", for every week they were given a theme which was read aloud on Saturdays, and for which they were given a mark. There were obviously good libraries in their own home and in those of their numerous relatives in Falmouth and the wide knowledge and talents of their father were available. Indeed, the elders often wrote themes of their own and joined in the theme-reading. Sometimes the themes were on abstract subjects such as humility, forgiveness (of which Caroline says their efforts were "very vain, but prosy"), tolerance, curiosity, but sometimes more concrete topics such as the description of a Jewish wedding they attended, or an account of sea-sailing when they had been on a visit to Bristol. It was possible, of course, to get up a theme with much real thought or preparation, as when she reports, "Papa said my theme on humility was the best he ever wrote." Extra Private half of it was copied from the Encyclopedia, and the other half from the Bible. But one can see the value of an exercise which crossed subject boundaries and opened up new lines of enquiry. Its success can be measured by the fact that Caroline was already reading Locke at the age of fourteen.

Sometimes the themes had to be written in verse as we see from the following entry at the very beginning of the volume, "I made a cake and some blancmange & after that we read our poems for which Papa gave us each 1/-, the following is a copy of mine."

There then follows sixty-eight lines of not very good verse. Caroline herself found the practice of being required to write verse disagreeable. In November, 1833, she writes, "A very wet day & I could take no ride with Barclay. Finished my theme of 80 lines!!! & was terribly sick of it." Later there seems to have been a schoolroom revolt, for she tells us that "the horrible custom of forcing us to write verse is I trust abolished forever because of our impatience."

The education of the two girls was supplemented by

reading and "working" (ie, needle-work) with their mother and accompanying her on social calls and visiting "poor people". A not unusual day's routine while at home at Falmouth is given in the following entry:

Got up at 6 o'clock A.M. & went down to the coach with our 3 beloved cousins (the Gurneys) children from Ham House, Upton. "We grieved to part & longed again to meet" - but as grieving was useless we cheered up & fortunately no hint was given us for sorrow from 9 to 10 we were with Richards 10 to 11 with a lesson 11 to 12 reading & working with Mamma. 12 to 2 with Jordan 2 to 4 paying calls & talking (Friday probably one of the maid's was married at the Bank (Bank House, the home of her grandmother) today & we went to congratulate her) to 5 past at dinner 5 to 7 to 8 writing theme & 8 to 9 to bed with Mamma & talking with the Wedgwoods who took tea here. So ends a busy day.

Such days were interspersed, however, with holidays and excursions. While her Gurney cousins were staid, her Uncle Charles Fox and his wife took them and Caroline to the north Cornish coast.

Set off early in the morning & arrived at the curious ch[urch] at Perran Zambule where we found a great company of Quakers & skulls & mounded there for a short time & then proceeded to Perran Zambule on foot over most romantic scenery. Saw a splendid jetty-fish & dined at P.Z. after which we walked over most beautiful ground, saw most beautiful sights & said most beautiful things (one of which was in reference to Jacob Bell, Uncle C. observing Sarah sitting astride a rock in ascending a very high hill, said that if J.B. were there at the bottom he would think it was Jacob's ladder). Arrived at last at St. Agnes at about 10 o'clock to tea, the ground we had passed over on foot was computed to have been equal to 12 miles.

Horace Pym suggests that Caroline was a delicate child, but the entry quoted does not support this and the evidence is all against it. In later life Caroline suffered from chronic bronchitis and died at a comparatively early age, but as a

child she seemed fit enough. She joined the boys at cricket and archery, and rode horse-back almost daily. Sailing with Barclay is also mentioned. She was enthusiastic about sea-bathing and records "a most delightful bath" as early in the year as March. Often she bathed from one of the many beaches nearby, but a "bathing machine" had recently become available and she wrote at a later date: "Met Anna Maria at the Bath & proceeded with her to the Bath, where we had a charming dip, & all agreed in preferring the machine."

Caroline experienced the usual childhood illnesses and the volume gives abundant information about those that afflicted her family and neighbours. She herself seems to have suffered a good deal from toothache - and she writes, "Mamma, Lucy (the adopted daughter of Uncle George Croker-Fox) and I went to Truro. I had my teeth filled which was dreadful pain" and later on, "Nasty operation of teeth filling and filling from NS. horrid business" to be a dentist. In November and December, 1832, the Fox children all went down with whooping cough. The first mention of this reads, "Night now go to meeting on account that I have the hooping [sic] cough coming on" and a few days later, "Barclay and Anna Maria have both got coughs most likely the beginning of hooping cough". After three weeks of illness this is followed by "I had 3 leeches on my side", and a week later again, "Barclay is very poorly and I am getting well". The catalogue of misfortune grows with "J. Richards was not allowed to come here because his brother has the scarlet fever", and a little later, "Cavendish not allowed to come here because he has a sore throat". When they were well enough the family all moved to Falmouth for a change of air. This seems to have been a favourite remedy with the Foxes; there are many occasions recorded

here and in Barclay's Journal when they went to stay for a change of air with other members of the family in the neighbourhood or even a few hundred yards away in Falmouth itself. More than this would have been needed to cope with the outbreak of cholera which occurred in Falmouth. Caroline reports it as "an awful visitation" but apparently some places fared worse for she writes, "... we have been dealt with very mercifully and more so than many other places, 100 out of a population of 9,000 having died."

The last day of 1833, "was appointed for thanksgiving for the departure of the Cholera" and on the same day Caroline writes, "This has been a very eventful year in births, marriages and deaths". One of the saddest of the deaths was that of her young cousin Jane Catherine, the daughter of Uncle and Aunt Charles, from scarlet fever. But the great family celebration was undoubtedly the double wedding of her Aunt Marissa and her Aunt Elizabeth.

The wedding day!!! We went to meeting and collected in the upstairs room. [She then gives a list of those in the procession.] "I then spoke very well indeed in the evening, in the own spoke and prayed in a most beautiful and interesting manner as did B. Gibbins. The meeting was extremely crowded so that a very great number of persons could not gain admittance. After meeting we went to the Bank where cake and wine was prepared. Many of the party then dined in Grove Hill [Uncle George Croker-Fox's] and our gardens. Dinner was at 4 o'clock and a most excellent dinner it was, amongst many other delicious appeared a soup from Sir C. Lemon (of Carlew, MP for W Cornwall) and a pair of peacocks. There were about 47 at dinner."

Readers of the published Journal will know that the Foxes often left Falmouth for visits to other parts of the country, and Caroline sometimes accompanied her father to meetings of the British Association where he was a respected figure.

This first volume chronicles two visits to London to attend the Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends, and these were extended to include staying with the Samuel Gurneys at Ham House, Upton (where West Ham football club now has its ground), at Bury Hill, Surrey, the home of Uncle Charles Barclay, and at the neighbouring Souda Place, the home of her maternal grandmother, and Eastwick Park, the home of Uncle David Barclay, and on the return journey, with their relatives and around Bristol. It was on the first of these visits to London in 1832 that the brewery once owned by the Thwaites (the sale of which, according to Dr Johnson, offered "the potentiality of growing rich beyond the dreams of avarice") was burnt down. "In the evening," wrote Caroline, "Uncle David came to inform us that Barclay & Perkins brewers had been on fire and about £50,000 lost, but it was fortunately all insured."

Towards the end of her life the railway had reached Truro, but in the early years of the Journal the journey to London had to be made either by road or by sea to Portsmouth and then by stage coach. When Caroline travelled with her family it was generally in their own carriage, changing post-horses at the stages on the recognized routes. She relates their second journey to London, which took three days, in some detail: "Went away at 8 o'clock. Aunt Lucy was in very good spirits. We set off in the carriage and six and George's horses and had a charming ride to Truro where we all settled in the carriage (the horses and gig would then have returned to Falmouth) and passed through Bodmin, Looe, Oakenhampton and got to Exeter at 11 o'clock, where we were glad to get to bed. We went 86 miles."

The next entry reads: "Got up after a good night's rest and breakfasted at Exeter. Passed through Bridport just before we went through a very curious tunnel at Charmouth, bought some curious specimens. Read some of Mrs Somerville and thought it 'mighty improving'."

Got to Salisbury at a quarter after 10 to tea after passing over many new roads and enjoying a nice dinner in the carriage. I rode to stage outside with Kitty [the lady's maid] which was truly charming. We were glad to get to Salisbury after travelling 90 miles. One of the first acts was one truly praiseworthy viz. blowing out the wax candles and ordering mould ones, no fuss.

This last remark shows a due sense of economy.

Her brother Barclay, who had travelled by sea, joined them in London. "Grandmamma Barclay", she writes, "most generously sent an order on her bankers for 15£ for me three to spend in London", and she lost no time in going "to a grand sale of fancy work at Willsons' rooms where we made some purchases." Her fifteenth birthday occurred during this visit and the entry for the day reads:

My birthday of 15. Papa's cold still troublesome. Went after breakfast to the B. Museum, found it closed till the 26th. Did a little shopping and returned to Papa's. Went to the Diorama which was exceedingly beautiful. Of St Denis Crypt which was extremely interesting and saw the Abbey in Yorkshire by moonlight in which there was a total eclipse shown. Barclay came to us there from the museum and we went to the Zoological garden. ... Went to Connaught Square [the London home of Uncle David Barclay] where we dined and passed a very pleasant time. Returned soon after dinner.

There were visits to Greenwich, to the House of Lords, to the National Gallery, to a "hydro-oxygen microscope" which is worthy of admiration where we saw enough to prevent people of delicate appetites from drinking water for a year" and to a new bazaar in Oxford Street which is "very splendid and where we made three purchases". But there was also the more serious business of the Quaker meetings: "Papa and Mamma as well as I, were at C. Hambury, we three at Lombard Street [the Gurneys] where we had a charming time of course. There we young ones dined in another room, where we had good fun. AM and I went to a committee which was mighty dull and the Clerk [ie, the Quaker equivalent of chairman] therefore begged us not to say anything about it, so I must obey."

One question asked by both Wilson Harris and Wendy Monk is answered in these pages. This concerns the founding of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, which started life as the Falmouth Polytechnic Society in 1833 but changed its name on the founding of a royal warrant by William IV in 1835. This institution, which still exists, played a long and successful part in Cornish education. Anna Maria, when only 17, took the lead in plans for the Society. Wendy Monk writes, "Caroline, only 14 at the time, was the legendary inventor of the world polytechnic (poached five years later by the London Polytechnic in Regent Street); but this is doubtful. Certainly the word Polytechnic was in use in France and the English edition of the completely unknown at this time, but Falmouth probably gave it a far wider currency. What the newly-discovered volume puts beyond any doubt is Caroline's invention of the name for it's new institution, for she writes on April 17, 1833, "Anna Maria has founded a society to which I have given the name of Falmouth Polytechnic Society and collected more than 4£."

The other Falmouth organizations which enlisted her support were the Falmouth Literary and the Miscellanea. The latter was an organization which raised money for charity from its annual sale of goods made by the ladies of Falmouth, and though Caroline did her bit it sometimes went against the grain. "The day this here sale of ours" she writes, "monstrous confusion bustle & rout. Did not like it at all; I bought a few things. ... The sale got 70£ which was not considered as good as usual but still tolerable. Anna Maria who seems to have been a great organizer, had taken a leading part in founding the Horticultural Society and Caroline herself was a keen gardener. There is a certain mystery which was perhaps shared by a younger sister in an early reference to the Society, "Papa, A[nn]a Maria, [the widow of John Opie, the painter] A.M. & I went to the horticultural meeting which was very interesting, particularly to A.M. as she gained 17/6 for two little weeds". The same edge is given to her remarks on Anna Maria's eighteenth birthday:

Anna Maria is at last a woman, she is in her 19th year. On the occasion she kindly gave me a pair of gloves which though too small for me ever to wear, shows an amiable & sincerely disinterested hope we shall henceforth live in more perfect harmony & be more closely knit together in the bond of love than we have hitherto done. I gave her a second scarf but on her discovering the fact by the dirt & sundry holes I gave her a brand new one instead.

Not too much should be made of such an entry for the two sisters were clearly fond of each other and Caroline may have had an eye on comic effect when reading bits of her Journal aloud. She was certainly very fond of her brother, Barclay. Generally he is referred to as "dear" or "dearest" Barclay. As the youngest of the three children she no doubt sometimes felt left out of things. We catch a glimpse of this in a remark she makes the

day after the Horticultural Meeting. "Papa, A. Opie, Anna Maria went to Truro to Bible meeting, Mamma & the Gurneys to Aunt Alfred's. Barclay to Cavendish & I course was left at home."

Do we learn anything about Caroline Fox from daily account which cover nearly three years of adolescence? One thing clear and that is that the finished version leaves out wealth of detail. From evidence of the volume, from Barclay's Journal, we assume that the later volume would have given us an life early Victorian England. Can also glimpse the lineage of the grown woman. A most impression has been she was a rather reserved son. In June, 1838, she recorded in the published Journal a she made, with Anna Maria Barclay, and her sister, Mamma, to Cavendish, a family phrenologist who had been in the Strand. Perhaps Barclay edited out the coming made on Caroline herself. Barclay's Journal tells us the phrenologist thought sky. He may have made observation from her manner rather than from the hair on her head, but Barclay rejected any such notion. It is difficult to say if Caroline could have remained shy for very long, for the Foxes were always entertaining. Caroline would have met great number and variety guests. One of her earliest reads: "20 morning calls, and this does not seem to be been very much out of ordinary. On another occasion she notes, 'Nobody else here' something much normal, and this she explains was because of the cholera. Nor was it only the version of the distinguished individuals who gathered to their dining-table but attracted to the small-talk the neighbourhood and there many entries similar to following: "Mamma & I took a nice gossiping tea v. Uncle & Aunt Alfred."

No one would doubt the sincerity of her Quaker faith but the Foxes were not puritanical nor narrow in their views. It is true there is no reference to music in volume and they never visit a theatre (though the title "dressed up"), but was interested in the arts, and at twelve and a years old had views about cut of a sleeve. Kitty making for a new dress, expresses her pleasure in the restoration of a portrait to its original holiday. "Aunt Charles & A.M. and me a very, very smelling bottle full of a delightful French scent" when Barclay and her fat got back from a trip to Germany. "Barclay & I generously gave me the bottles of genuine eau Cologne, bt. at Cologne."

Above all it is Caroline, sense of fun which endears pages. Sometimes we find that among which characters her published Journal, as we she describes the dowd (literally) of G. Stephens came to tea with some old girls:

Amongst other frocks G. Stephens to show us how admirably it could run all garcon (that is in evening dress) and the dress was managed to fold down her elbow, turn on it as on pivot and completely put it in of John Bright. Barclay & I was at its summit, took 10 of scientific by that very arm pulled it out. Mamma's thought put in again, which the wisely went to the lingerie and breathed out his impressions against him. Mamma's thought put in again, which the wisely went to the lingerie and breathed out his impressions against him. Mamma's thought put in again, which the wisely went to the lingerie and breathed out his impressions against him.

It also marks her account the visit of young Mr Darby. Papa and Barclay went to drive in France and from there to a very experiment in Falmouth. (I shall) event mine. They came home much later at 9 o'clock. We other people dined at 2 o'clock to have the pleasure of Cavendish's company to end the evening. In which of course, got the acquired himself to admire a picture, for otherwise the poor who had been so badly off left to their own resources. The criticism grows sharp two days later when reports, "Aunt Alfred's friend R. Darby is still here, his inoffensive stupid young man, and it is rather provoking that he should have to keep Uncle A's visitors for so long a time."

Remarks like this suppose the judgment of a convert to parody, Caroline Stephen, who is quoted by Wilson Harris, are "As a young girl special, her more lay in the tendency to make too free and salacious use of her sharp wit, as even in later life this tendency was not brought into full play by captivity to the law of kindness without a struggle. We should remember, of course, that Caroline was not writing for publication, but in a Journal the considered private. There is no evidence of real unkindness, but more often a comical sense which animates an always entertaining narrative with comments like the one on a friend's evening when the conversation was entirely absorbed in the steam boilers" or her description of a day just run wet venture out when it rains "kittens and pappies".

This volume, which comes as an unexpected surprise, may realize how much we have learned by the destruction of it. It is a book to be read, not a book to be collected. R. L. Brett, 1978.

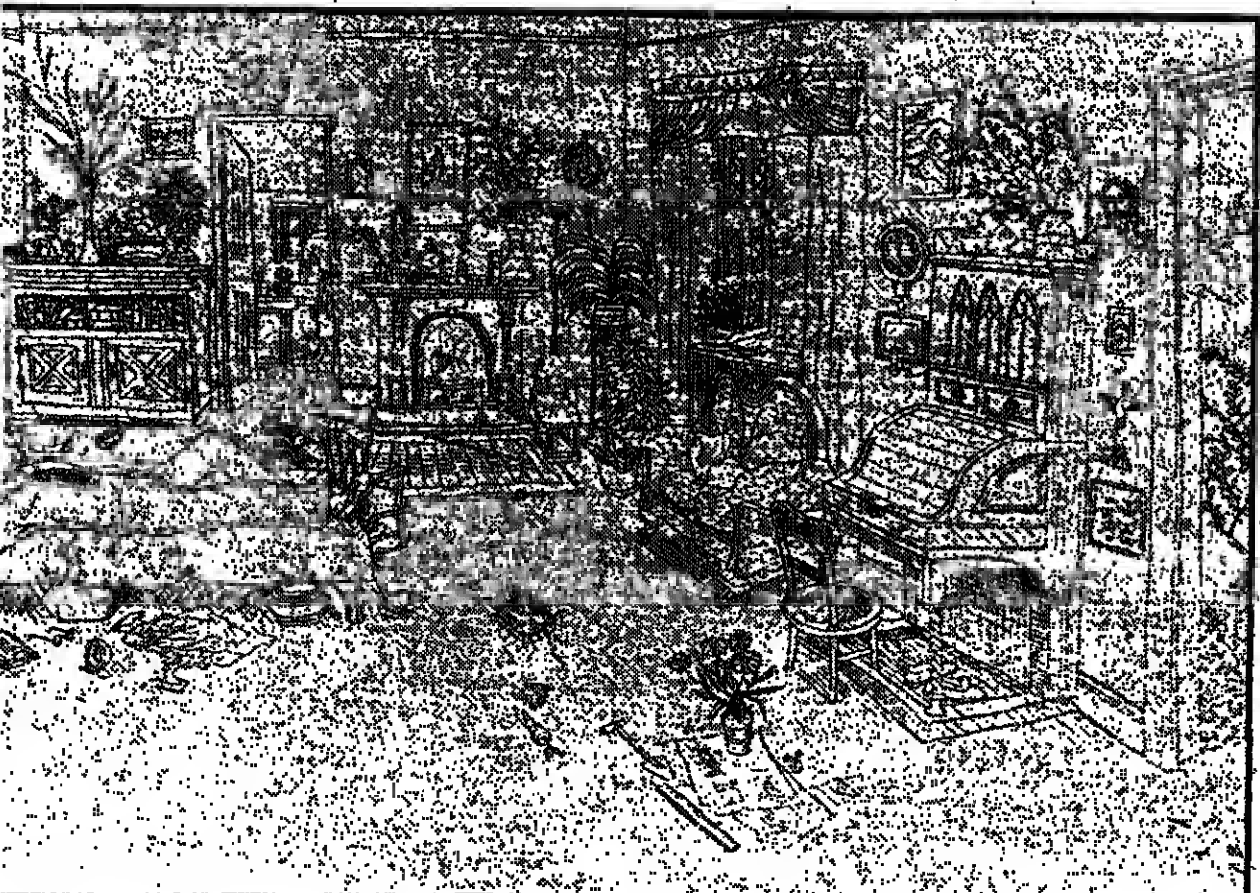
An edition of *Caroline Fox's Journal* by R. L. Brett, published in the autumn of 1977, is available from the publishers, Belf and Hyman.

Collecting

Modern patrons of the Arts



Face in a Crowd by David Carpanini



Ruskin's Room by Chris Orr

too of Scientific and Managerial use known as the "trade union" mob, have their in an ugly 1950s Camden Town, k of the building ide and the repu- cations, it came a surprise to me effice walls hung modern pictures, of course, gone at pictures, but I wanted them. These were not us ome; I had come across any. But the pictures itention because it to be very good. too of this cross- is a two-fold age of the living v discover, alive o the trade union th e strong bias artists who are bers. Secondly, is particularly arts and has an

es oo behalf of idom cost more e generally much ector with quite o speed can pre- as well. seen the pictures, but Mr Jenkins died the union's shop's Stortford art. He is proud activity, believing h to his members rists to receive encouragement

against grey Victorian terraces, merging with mountains. Then there is Dan Jones, a trade union favourite. He paints spectacular, highly coloured canvases of trade union rallies and marches in a primitive, childish style. There is a major example in the ante-room of the TUC council chamber, Clive Jenkins tells me. The Asens only have his prints at head office, though they have an "original" demonstration at their college. Around the walls of the ante-room to Clive Jenkins's office are a group of paintings of the Liverpool docks. "I bought them at the exhibition organized to celebrate the centenary of the Liverpool trades council. It was a race between Vic Feather and me as to who got the best ones." There are also a number of tawdry collage pictures; these came from an exhibition at Congress House (which has a fine exhibition room) of the work of the Embroiderers' Guild. Exhibitions are regularly mounted there by various unions. All the pictures at head-quarters are not, however, owned by the union. They also use the picture loan service provided by Camden Library. The library has a collection of more than 800 original prints, drawings, paintings and sculptures which any ticket holder may borrow for three months at a time. Exhibitions are mounted at the larger branch libraries (Swiss Cottage, St Pancras, Holborn) from which ticket holders can choose. The next exhibition start on February 18. The works purchased by the library are generally in the £30-£80 range, so these exhibitions are fun of ideas for the modest collector.

My taste does not always coincide with that of Mr Jenkins but there are four artists on view at "head office" that I owe him a real debt of gratitude for introducing me to. They are David Carpanini, Alf Asbury, Charles Beauchamp and Chris Orr; the two last are represented by etchings on loan from Camden Library.

Carpanini's paintings are precise and highly finished but convey a haunting atmosphere of life in the Welsh valleys, where the artist was born, and you feel very clearly his own sympathy with the people and their industrial landscape. He was "discovered" by Clive Jenkins at the Royal Academy where he exhibits regularly; he is now 31, studied at the Royal College of Art and is a member of various distinguished exhibiting societies. His wife, Jane, paints sensitive watercolours of the industrial landscape of Wales—omitting the people, her husband's speciality. Their work is popular in Wales, in the £120-£500 range for an oil, and can be seen at the Pegryn Gallery, Anglesea.

Alf Asbury is a commercial artist by trade and painter in his spare time. He attended the Laird School of Art at Birkenhead and generally only exhibits with one something is arranged by his union, Slade. This is how Clive Jenkins came across his evocative Mersey-side view, "Heath Cock", depicting a tug of that came pulling out among the docks, at the Liverpool trade council exhibition.

Again, Asbury has the instinctive feel for the industrial landscape that he knows, managing to make poetry out of cranes, gas works, old streets and plenty of water. Also through Slade, he sent an industrial landscape to an exhibition at the House of Commons some years ago which was bought by Jennie Lee. It made him something of a local celebrity. With Charles Beauchamp we are in quite a different world. This is his professional name; his real name is Charles Beauchamp Gimpel and he exhibits at the family gallery, Gimpel Ellis. It is an etching of 1971 that hangs at the Asens entitled Midscape I coloured with a soft green wash. This is a Surrealist piece; an arched window with fluttering drapes is squared off by window panes which make a dice board. Only the last pane

and a quarter of the window is uncurtained; through it we glimpse a Medieval landscape busy with little figures reminiscent of Bruegel or Bosch. It is a very successful piece of fantasy; the unconnected components seeming to belong naturally together on account of the precise and fluent drawing. The etching dates from 1971 when Beauchamp was working in Paris in the famous atelier of the graphic artist William Hayter. Since returning to England he has been working mainly on drawings and paintings—large in scale (6ft by 6ft) but using the same precise and careful drawing technique to convey mysterious fantasies. Camden bought this etching from Graffiti in Covent, Marlborough Street, who say that the etching is priced around £50.

All these artists are in their thirties as is also Chris Orr whose etching Victorian Room seemed to me particularly good. He uses a very fine scratchy line to depict the Victorian clutter of the room with a pillow over his head. It belongs to a series of 10 etchings on the life of Ruskin that Orr made in 1972; they were published in an edition of 75 and Orr has written a text to go with them. A printmaker trained at the Royal College of Art, he uses all the different techniques—etching, lithography, screen printing. His work is sold by the Thumb Gallery in D'Arbury Street, W1. They comment that his Ruskin series has proved among his most popular productions; individual etchings from the series now sell around £50 and the series around £400. (The prints were £20 each when first published.)

My compliments to Mr Jenkins and his union. It is unusual to find ordinary office passages adorned with contemporary pictures—and more than unusual for them to be good ones. Geraldine Norman, Saleroom Correspondent

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Gardening

Mechanical aids

I take my annual developments in aids to gardening—

in lawn mowers, and similar machinery. It is slow progress and performance that report rather than taking breakthrough of garden machinery because so many

we had a special Westwood Gemini really excellent class. Westwood

also the new Qualic cultivators, the new 4hp Briggs and Stratton engine

have produced a new small Gazelle, which is a very good machine. It will cut 3ft high. It will

also make some very good mowers. I Super, a 3hp 2208.13, to their

popular Merry now consists of 4hp and 5hp

When were seconds first used and where? Are they used in matches of lower category than Candidates' Semifinals and what are their functions? These

Firstly it should be said that a second is someone who is prepared or assigned to the task of assisting a player in a match or tournament. Under the laws of chess he is forbidden to give his principal any analytical assistance during the course of the game, but he may help him with adjournment

Nowadays the second is strictly forbidden to speak or communicate with the player during the playing period and it has become the practice that, while he may have a seat in the auditorium, he cannot come into the playing area when a game is in progress.

ivators are well worth considering, the Lion Cub at £120 and the Super at £168.

Norlett's Beaver Powa Spade at £148.13 is also worth considering for a small garden.

For a medium-sized garden with up to, say, half an acre of ground cultivated in parts each year, a 3 or 3½ hp cultivator with a digging or tilling width of 18 inches to 20 inches will do a very capable job.

It is important to bear in mind your type of soil when choosing a cultivator and to discuss the problem with your dealer. Some cultivators have the engine mounted at the front, over the digging tines, which is an advantage on heavy soils.

So if you are inclined towards a rotary mower—and they have many advantages, being able to cut really tall grass, or to mow to lawn height—do look for a machine that collects the mowings. In the Mountfield range there are many models, both petrol-driven and electric.

The main decision to be made when buying a powered mower is whether to buy a pedestrian machine, one that you walk behind, or whether to choose a "ride on" machine. We have a choice of "ride on" mowers with a cutting width of 24 inches or more; there is the Webb 24in machine at £429, the Atco 24in (with seat attachment) at £445, and the 20in machine (with seat) at £565.

For larger areas and faster working there are "ride on" rotary mowers which can be used for grass cutting, towing a truck or a leaf sweeper. If there is a power take-off and a rotary cultivator is attached it could qualify for a VAT rate of only 8 per cent instead of 12½ per cent. Such are the famous anomalies of VAT. Leaders in this field of "ride on" rotaries are Wheelhouse and Simplicity, with electric start machines from around £900.

There have been some interesting developments in the single and multi-cylinder nylon cord cutting tools for rough grass in awkward places. I have seen the latest one, these but hope to report on them later in the season.

All prices mentioned above include VAT; I have checked them during the week, but of course there may be some increases on the way.

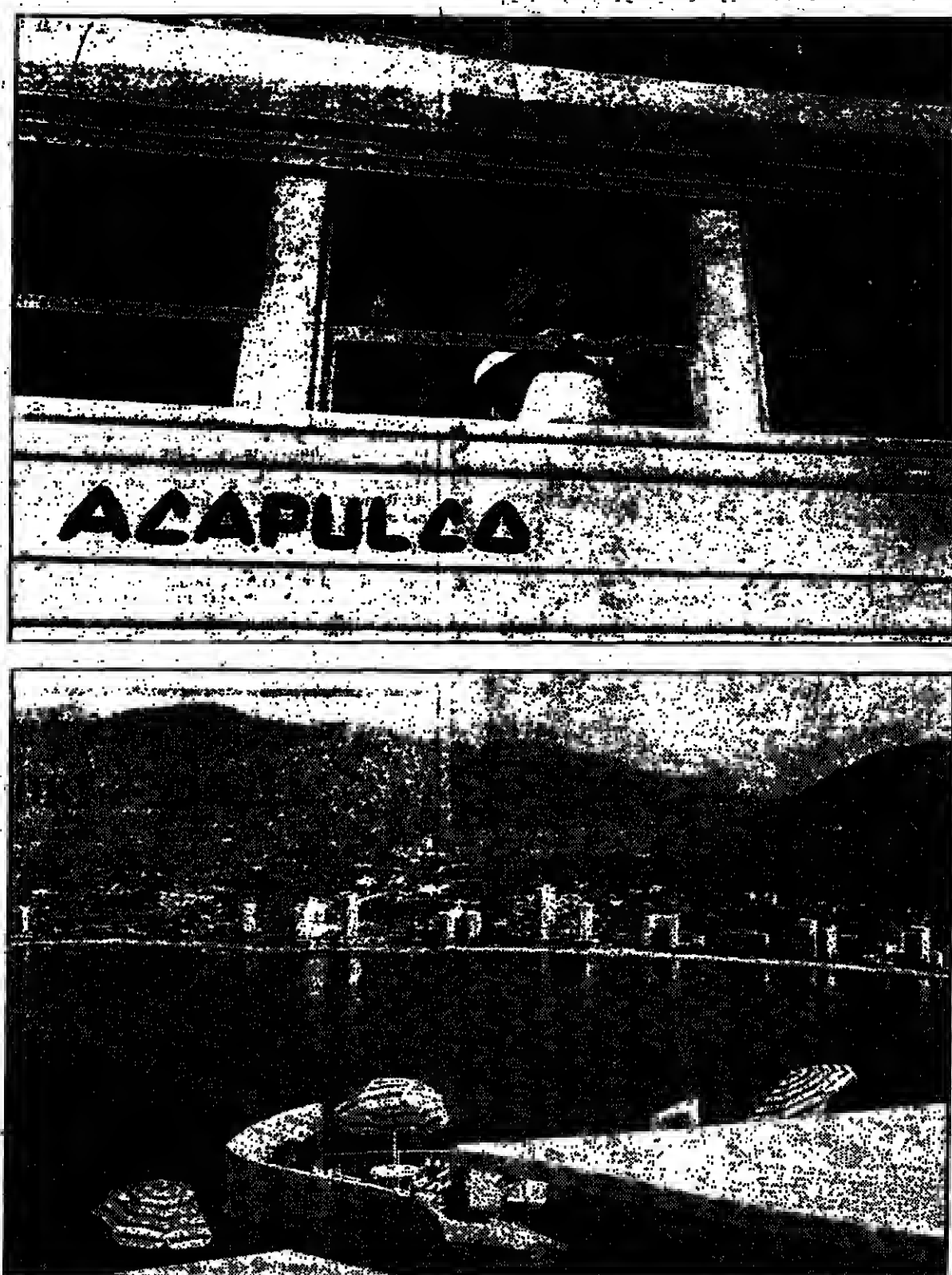
Unfortunally in last Saturday's Special Offer for fruit bushes the distance between strawberries was given as 12½ft. But this should have been 2½ft.

Roy Hay



Acapulco: 'A must on the playboy's itinerary.'

Travel
Down Mexico way



Suggestions of a holiday in Mexico might well conjure visions of sleepy villages still basking in some Latin-spirited wild west or perhaps Aztec Indian ruins buried in verdant jungle. It is easy to forget, given the images manufactured by a bungled Hollywood western, that Mexico is not simply the land of sombreros and chili con carne but also possesses a stretch of Pacific coastline dubbed the "Mexican Riviera" by the travel industry.

White sandy beaches, hot sun and a wealth of maritime sports have lured American tourists south from familiar spots like Tijuana to the string of towns beneath the mountains south of the Gulf of California. Acapulco has allegedly become part of every would-be playboy's itinerary and the tourist capital of a coast which offers Mediterranean attractions with a Central American flavour.

One would not expect to see the Union Jack fluttering very often along what is clearly an American preserve, but for the past few years Princess Cruises, part of the P & O group, have been showing the flag with a series of seasonal cruises specifically aimed at the American market. This year the same cruises, which are based on Los Angeles, are being offered in Britain.

Anybody accustomed to the decorum and partial formality of most cruises will probably find life aboard the SS Pacific Princess, a modern liner of 20,000 gross tonnage, a

little disconcerting. Americans enjoy the snobbery and mystique of having English officers and cabin crews, but demand and get a very informal atmosphere. You can survive the 10 days on board without a dinner jacket and still meet the captain.

At the same time the American traveller demands certain standards and what might pass the British palate for food without anything more than a more will not escape so lightly past American lips. As a result, the galley is good—Italian but cosmopolitan in its offerings.

Sailing in the evening from Los Angeles, the ship cruises south past the rocky tip of Cabo San Lucas to touch first at Puerto Vallarta. Like many of the ports of call the town is adapting itself to the demands of the tourist industry and has a large American settlement. The beach closest to the ship's berth stretches away towards distant mountains and an evening can be spent dining al fresco a few yards from the ocean.

At Manzanillo the major attraction of a brief stop lies in Las Hadas, an exotic hotel complex dreamt up by a Bolivian millionaire. Twenty minutes drive from the ship a fairy tale of arabesque architecture cascades from a jungle hillside down to a sheltered bay.

An air of sensual luxury hangs over the place with its courtyards of bougainvillea and gleaming white stone. The ship stops

long enough for the traveller to loiter by the leafy swimming pool and sample a lunchtime coccoloco, a tequila-based drink poured into a partially scooped-out coconut.

Where there is one hotel complex at Manzanillo there are a dozen at Acapulco. Less than a day's sailing down the coast brings the ship into a fine natural harbour, first used by Indians 2,000 years ago, and thirty-eight beaches stretching round the horse-shoe of the bay. The ultimate panoramic view is probably best gained by parasailing, where the intrepid traveller is attached to a parachute and pulled along behind a motorboat to rise in the air like a kite over the water.

A glass-bottomed boat will take visitors out to Roqueta Island to see the underwater shrine of the Virgin of Guadalupe and the marine life of the bay. The more sedate can hire a Jeep at reasonable rates which gives them mobility to see the cliff divers at La Quebrada plummeting 135 feet into a cove, or eat at local restaurants above the twinkling lights of the bay.

There is a certain freneticism to Acapulco which visitors might want to escape. The avenues of buildings bearing the best names in the American hotel business and the swish discotheques are not all the town has to offer. There is a Spanish fort, sadly under-developed, and a huge native market where ordinary Mexican and Indian life goes on undisturbed.

The 16-hour stop in Acapulco also allows time for travel inland, since Acapulco is a good jumping off point for places like Mexico City and Taxco, an ancient silver-mining settlement. But such trips can be long and sweaty in so brief a stay.

From the pleasure domes of Acapulco the ship turns north again to stop first of all at Zihuatanejo, a fishing village still largely unspoilt, where excursions are available to a Pacific island along the coast.

The last port of call before Los Angeles is Mazatlan, close to the entrance to the Gulf of California and a great fishing centre. Boats can be hired in advance to go in search of marlin, shark and sailfish. Ashore one of the tours climbs up into the Sierra Madre mountain range and the little villages of Concordia.

In all P & O offer a 15 night holiday for a starting price of £1,020 including the flight to and from Los Angeles and two nights in the city at the beginning of the holiday and one night at the end.

Some people may be put off by the long flights at either end of the trip, but there is a lot to be said in favour of the ship—although some of the accommodation would be fairly cramped for two people over the full voyage. P & O might well consider bringing something like the Princess Cruises closer to home.

Stewart Tendler

Chess
Just a second

When were seconds first used and where? Are they used in matches of lower category than Candidates' Semifinals and what are their functions? These

Firstly it should be said that a second is someone who is prepared or assigned to the task of assisting a player in a match or tournament. Under the laws of chess he is forbidden to give his principal any analytical assistance during the course of the game, but he may help him with adjournment

Nowadays the second is strictly forbidden to speak or communicate with the player during the playing period and it has become the practice that, while he may have a seat in the auditorium, he cannot come into the playing area when a game is in progress.

When seconds were first used it is impossible for me to say,

Records of the arrangement for matches and tournaments do not exist before the nineteenth century. So, while I would not be at all surprised if the practice of seconds existed as far back as when the Muslim school of chess was predominant over a thousand years ago, the first record I know of seconds relates to the Staunton-Saint-Amant match of 1843, when Staunton took with him to Paris Captain Wilson and Mr Worrell as seconds. He obviously relied upon them quite a lot since when Captain Wilson had to return home towards the end of the match Staunton lost a game and had some difficulty in pulling himself together before he won the match.

I doubt whether these two were in fact full seconds in the modern sense of the term. For one thing, there were no adjournments so it would have been impossible for them to assist Staunton with adjournment analysis. And, as Staunton comes to consider the rule of seconds in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, no finds, for instance in the cases of Lesker and Capablanca, that they acted purely as intermediaries to arrange the conditions of the match.

It looks as though the first world championship match in which there were seconds whose official duty it was to aid their principals in analysis during adjournments was the 1935 Alekhine-Euwe match in the Netherlands. Alekhine's second was the Dutch master, Landau, and Euwe had the Hungarian grandmaster, Maroczy, as his second. The director of the match was the Viennese master, Hans Kmoch. By 1937, when the return match for the title took place, again in the Netherlands, Smyslov, who was sent by the Soviet Chess Federation to

for the post of match-director since he had become Euwe's secretary. So he was replaced by Maroczy and the seconds were the American grandmaster, Reuben Fine, for Euwe and the Austrian grandmaster, Erich Eliskases, for Alekhine.

In the World Championship match that is due to take place in July, Korchnoi is well content to have the team of seconds that has served him so well in the semi-final and final of the Candidates. Grandmasters Keene and Sean from England and Murray, a former Soviet and now Israeli player. I have seen the names of Furman, Geller and Tal mentioned as the team for Karpov.

help him, was still not his official second. In the final at Belgrade, Bondarevsky was his official second and clearly was sent by the Soviet Chess Federation. But, although Bondarevsky and Spassky had been very old friends, it would seem this friendship no longer existed. There was precious little rapport between the two Soviet grandmasters and they even resided in different parts of Belgrade.

On the whole issue as to whether seconds should be allowed to assist in the analysis of adjourned games I am as one who is attempting to keep the tide back. For I believe such a usage to be in direct conflict with the rules of chess in that the game is still in progress, even if it has been suspended for a specified length of time. But the practice is by now so deeply embedded in the system of playing chess that it is of no use whatsoever my trying to get rid of it.

22. Kt-K4, Q-K2; 23. Kt-B3, P-K3; 24. Q-K4, ch, but nevertheless the text-move is a mistake. Better was 21... Q-K5.

Over-ambitious; he could still have obtained equality by 25... P-B4, 26. R-B3, P-B4, 27. P-B4, P-B4, 28. P-B4, P-B4, 29. P-B4, P-B4, 30. P-B4, P-B4, 31. P-B4, P-B4, 32. P-B4, P-B4, 33. P-B4, P-B4, 34. P-B4, P-B4, 35. P-B4, P-B4, 36. P-B4, P-B4, 37. P-B4, P-B4, 38. P-B4, P-B4, 39. P-B4, P-B4, 40. P-B4, P-B4, 41. P-B4, P-B4, 42. P-B4, P-B4, 43. P-B4, P-B4, 44. P-B4, P-B4, 45. P-B4, P-B4, 46. P-B4, P-B4, 47. P-B4, P-B4, 48. P-B4, P-B4, 49. P-B4, P-B4, 50. P-B4, P-B4, 51. P-B4, P-B4, 52. P-B4, P-B4, 53. P-B4, P-B4, 54. P-B4, P-B4, 55. P-B4, P-B4, 56. P-B4, P-B4, 57. P-B4, P-B4, 58. P-B4, P-B4, 59. P-B4, P-B4, 60. P-B4, P-B4, 61. P-B4, P-B4, 62. P-B4, P-B4, 63. P-B4, P-B4, 64. P-B4, P-B4, 65. P-B4, P-B4, 66. P-B4, P-B4, 67. P-B4, P-B4, 68. P-B4, P-B4, 69. P-B4, P-B4, 70. P-B4, P-B4, 71. P-B4, P-B4, 72. P-B4, P-B4, 73. P-B4, P-B4, 74. P-B4, P-B4, 75. P-B4, P-B4, 76. P-B4, P-B4, 77. P-B4, P-B4, 78. P-B4, P-B4, 79. P-B4, P-B4, 80. P-B4, P-B4, 81. P-B4, P-B4, 82. P-B4, P-B4, 83. 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Fay Weldon: a liking for words on paper



Fay Weldon: a cheerful, laughing, jolly blonde.

Do you remember *Remember Me*, or *Female Friends* or *Don't Tell the Women*? Cautionary tales every one of them, as with observation as keen as a surgeon's scalpel, Fay Weldon dissected friendships, marriages, men, and the lives that women lead among themselves. There is no reason why an author should even faintly resemble a character, or characters, from her books, but it is still something of a surprise to find a cheerful, laughing jolly blonde lady who lives in the country, and has four children. One has left home, and the others are respectively 14, seven, and four months. (As a friend of hers said, "She got one married off and another born in the same week.")

Her latest novel, *Little Sisters*, is published on Monday (Hodder & Stoughton, £4.25). "I am the sort of person I would read," she says of her own books. "Eighteen months ago she and her antique dealer husband moved to Somerset, and there is an antique dealer Victor, as one of the chief characters in *Little Sisters*."

"Sheraton" says Hamish proudly. "An inland, cross-banded, insubstantial, fronted, Sheraton sideboard. I got it for a song. Eight hundred."

"To the style of Sheraton," corrects Victor. "And four hundred would be too much. The legs are wrong, too."

Fay Weldon is not altogether keen on living in the country. She moved because her husband moved. Life and times in London have formed the essence of her novels, following a successful career as a copywriter, notably for Mather and Crowther. ("Happiness is egg-shaped," was one of hers.)

"We can live and work here in the country—if you are a writer it doesn't make much difference where you live if you spend a lot of your time writing—the children and the walls are the same! What you see out of the windows is much more alarming—everything is growing and learning out of control and changing colour. I write a piece about this in one of my novels that hasn't been published yet. Nature is an argument used by the country against women. Living in the country makes you more of a family—you have a much closer relationship with the children who have nobody else to talk to but you. It's very rewarding, but I prefer London."

While she appreciates the difference between taking a child to a casualty ward in the country—half an hour—to the madness of a London hospital dealing with chaos and life and death, the country is also filled with cows, and traps and death.

"I like writing because I like words on paper. I am able to write because I do have a facility for cutting out all extraneous details and concentrating on this other world, which to an extent is why I have to have the children and a home and a certain amount of chaos and great pressure in order to keep me in it at all."

"One can't go on having children for ever, the time will come when I won't be able to do it, and then... If I am really pushed I can write all night, it's quite possible to do it, but it takes me writing for the next three weeks. There is only so much you can do. Morning is prime writing time."

Her next novel but one (there are now two on the stocks) is something of a departure from her elliptical, elusive, conversational style. It is solid, fairly monumental, and much more traditional—it more or less runs consecutively, it deals with matters directly, instead of sideways, which makes it appear solid. Her novels take about a year to write—a first draft, then a second, and a third, and after typing, is revised, and so working on it for a year, altering every sentence, without improving it. "You must see your work as transitory—though not as transitory as working for TV—but as something that will go in (and out of) people's minds. In a way I'm a didactic writer—something may be absorbed. Television is particularly ephemeral, though the script remains, like a stage play. Not only has she written television plays, and scripts for *Upstairs, Downstairs*, but she is at the moment working on a new adaptation for TV of *Pride and Prejudice* and has a new radio play due for broadcasting soon, and a black comedy (Mr. Director) to be put on at the Orange Tree Theatre in Richmond."

"TV plays and books come out of our society, and as life and times change, so what you do, or have done, is not necessarily relevant any more. That is what you have to put up with, doing this which perhaps you would have more permanence. I dare say it is good for me. The family keeps her in the real world, of women and children, and death and traps. What do men write about? They write about sex and power—fantasies of sex and power."

Philippa Toomey

Louis Heren talks to Mr Vorster on the survival of Afrikanerdom

Tightening the screw of apartheid

If the Nationalist Party's policy worked, South Africa would cease to exist. It could be renamed Southland or the Free State...

Capetown

Mr. Balthazar John Vorster, the Prime Minister of South Africa, is a very impressive man. Hardly likable, but a visitor immediately feels that he is in the presence of a powerful and confident leader.

He has been compared with de Gaulle, but he reminded me of Adenauer, the supple face, upright back, unblinking stare, and the formal politeness. The sunburned nose, which would look incongruous on the face of another man of his age, becomes a focus for the visitor, an excuse not to return that unliking stare.

He has a reputation for being short with foreign correspondents; but I found him attentive and determined to explain his policies with a measured thoroughness that left no excuse for misunderstanding. He spoke as many Afrikaners do; as if he had a mouthful of consonants, and was chewing them into hard little bits.

He is in his early sixties, and his new constitutional proposals will almost certainly be his last attempt to ensure the survival of Afrikanerdom. Previously apartheid was only a policy, but now it is to be

entrenched in a constitution. The prospect frightens some South Africans, but that will not deter Mr Vorster and other Afrikaner nationalists. A Roman Catholic priest said that the Calvinist belief in predestination was being applied to social and political problems, and I doubt that they would disagree.

All but one of the black homelands will be declared independent within the next five years, Mr Vorster said, and this would undo what the colonial power, Britain, did in the last century. They would be free and independent countries now if it were not for Britain, and he seemed to suggest that he was pursuing a benign policy of decolonization.

Future relations would be decided by the homeland governments, but he visualized a number of completely independent countries, economically closer to the European Economic Community. They already had a customs agreement, and they could, if they so wanted, evolve into an economic block.

He denied that most of the homelands were not economically viable. They were more viable than at least 50 member

states of the United Nations. Those already in existence had governments with opposition parties, which, he implied, was more than could be said for many members of the United Nations.

Mr Vorster said that the Indian and coloured communities did not have homelands, but legislation would be introduced next year which would give them responsibility for their own affairs. The black migrant workers would not participate because they would be citizens of the homelands, where they could vote and stand for the local parliament.

They would, however, have more control over their own affairs while in South Africa than foreign workers had in Europe. They could elect municipal councils to run the townships and manage their own schools. They could also share responsibility for law and order.

The homelands and townships are intended to de-Africanize South Africa, and under the new constitutional proposals apartheid will be maintained by establishing three parliaments for the whites, Coloureds and Indians. The white chamber will have 185

seats, the Coloured chamber 92 and the Indian 51. Each chamber will have exclusive legislative authority over the affairs of its own community. Legislation dealing with national interests will be enacted by one or more parliaments after they have been approved by a council of cabinets.

An electoral college consisting of 50 whites, 25 coloureds and 13 Indians will elect the president, who will preside over the council of cabinets. Other members will include the prime ministers of the three parliaments, five white cabinet ministers, three coloured and one Indian minister.

The president, who undoubtedly will be Mr Vorster, will also be assisted by a president's council. His powers will be wide and numerous and as head of state he will preside over the council of cabinets and his own council. He will give assent to legislation enacted by the parliaments on matters of national interest, appoint ministers and dismiss them, and will have a decisive vote on national legislation.

The response of the Coloured and Indian leaders has been cautious, and the assumption is that many will resent the proposals because they are intended to perpetuate apartheid. Some white liberals are also uneasy, intrigued and feel that they could eventually join a federation or confederation in which whites, coloureds, Indians and blacks could live and prosper peacefully.

Dr Connie Mulder, minister responsible for homelands and townships, however rejected the idea of a federation. A racially integrated executive was acceptable. The homeland could opt for some kind of commonwealth status, nothing more.

If the Nationalist Party policy worked, he said, South Africa would cease to exist, could be renamed Southland, the free state, and he preferred the latter.

Only one thing is certain. Vorster will get his new constitution if he wants it. South Africans of all colours are convinced that it will last, the foreseeable future. Mr Vorster and the Nationalist Party retain their monopoly of power and their determination to defend their national identity.

Unravelling the mystery of the ogre king's Bridewell Henry's vanished palace turns up by the Thames

It is not every day that we rescue from blank oblivion one of Henry VIII's vanished palaces. That is why the rescue dig by the Museum of London beside Blackfriars station is of historical, architectural, and sentimental importance.

That egomaniac old ogre Henry has quite unjustifiably become one of our most popular monarchs. The public love him for his bloodthirsty appetite for wives, and because he made history dramatic. Drama may be fun to read about or to watch on the telly, but it is hell to live through.

Almost the only way in which Henry was truly admirable was as a builder. He saw himself as the prototype and personification of the Renaissance prince, one of whose functions was to employ the greatest artists of his age in building palaces that would make his name live for ever, or at any rate make Francis I of France green with envy.

A contemporary described Henry tactfully as "the only Phoenix of his time for fine and curious masonry". He built no less than 13 major palaces around London, most of them on London's main road, the Thames. I suppose that if we could bring back only one of his vanished buildings, we should choose Nonsuch, that ornate prodigy of his old age, whose fragments now lie under the suburbs of Ewell and Chess.

But the most mysterious of his works is the Palace of Bridewell, which has just been rediscovered. At least we know what Nonsuch looked like from Hoenagel's magical watercolour and prints. We know very little about Bridewell. The excavation is telling us much.

Bridewell is barely mentioned in the records or *The History of the King's Works*. No detailed plan exists, apart from a partial survey including the hall, made when it had been a workhouse for two centuries. There are no paintings or drawings, as there are of all Henry's other palaces.

It was one of Henry's first buildings, finished when he was 32. We know that it was made of his bright red brick with stone dressings, and had octagonal stair towers like those in the Tudor part of Hampton Court. A good guess is that it looked like an earlier, smaller version of Hampton Court.

It cost £25,000 half what Wolsey paid at about the same time for his part of Hampton Court, which aroused Henry's dangerous envy. We think it had three courtyards, the southernmost facing the Thames. John Stow described the Bridewell as stately and beautiful, and told how a gallery was built from it across the Fleet for the state visit of the Holy Roman Emperor, Charles V, in 1522.

John Schofield has

uncovered the massive brick foundations of the east wing of the main quadrangle. Some of the walls built upon a series of arches are more than 4½ wide. Bridewell was the historic meeting-place where the arch of medieval architecture first met the bricks introduced by Henry VIII.

It seems that because of the boggy site the Bridewell was raised on wooden piles and huge arches above the mud. Even after four and a half centuries Henry's foundations are still so solid that the developers are changing their plans to make use of them.

The early brickwork is fascinating, as we can see the bricklayers wrestling with the novel problem of using bricks for arches and other curves. Possibly the earliest example in England of the Composite method of bricklaying known as Monk bond has been uncovered.

There is a distinctly odd series of Tudor cross-walls close together. There should be the foundation of an arched gateway leading to the chapel courtyard, which now lies under New Bridge Street. The black mud at the foot of the arches is full of fresh-water snails, supporting the theory that the Bridewell was raised on a platform above land reclaimed from the river.

The Palace of Bridewell is one of history's lost mysteries. We are now in a position to know more about it than has been available since the Great Fire.

Philip Howard



Work in progress at Bridewell, King Henry's first palace finished when he was 32.



Fred Emery

A not-so-phoney war before the real battle begins

It could all, in both parties, be depicted as good clean fun... but it is not clean, and it certainly does not seem much fun for some participants

As the party conferences unfolded last autumn with comparative good manners and lack of disputation we were told it was all put on for the sake of the election. Indeed it is axiomatic of anybody's democratic politics that party splits get swallowed, if not stomached, and ranks closed behind the leader, the closer an election looms.

But does the axiom still hold here? By its standards this past week's ructions would place us the farthest distance from an election. But clearly we are not so. Not only has the run-up to the general election begun, we are in the middle of a crucial by-election in Redbridge, Ilford, North, with another to follow shortly in Glasgow (Garscadden). And all around is something close to internal party mayhem, in public and in private, a cracking of the internal consensus, never mind the supposed national one. It affects all three national parties, but it is demonstrated at this of all times, by the eruption into Conservative calculations at Ilford of the deposed former Tory MP, to stand as a "conservative independent democrat".

Mr Callaghan, trying to put a glass on his parliamentary travails, ineffectually wondered whether, if the character of Parliament was changing, we might be better off with a

presidential system, with him as candidate. Quite apart from the fact that an American-style Congress would give him even less compliance than this Parliament, it remains that the present free-for-all challenge is more reminiscent of a party primary election scramble among American presidential contenders than what ought to be a clearing of the lines of battle between the main British parties.

It is easier to recapitulate what has been happening this week than to explain it plausibly. By any standards it has seemed a better week for Mrs Thatcher, as the opinion polls developed her end-to-immigration has been taken a fortnight before. It has been an unenviable one for the publicly unflappable Mr Callaghan. The underlying reality of economic inertia—in spite of the proud victory over double-digit inflation—ominously broke through just as Labour backbenchers were again indulging their now perfected talents for dynamiting the road to Scottish devolution.

The Prime Minister's main countermove of the week was his attempt to neutralize Mrs Thatcher in the immigration debate but the lady was not so easily enticed into his party leaders' summit. And the Prime Minister's seriousness was not appar-

ent when it emerged that he had not bothered, by the Thursday Cabinet meeting, to discuss either his offer or her refusal with his assembled colleagues.

Immediate further challenge lies ahead for Mr Callaghan. A group of his ministers, led by Mr Wedgwood Benn is also unhappy over the economic inertia. And this Sunday at Chequers they will try—and probably fail—to shake the Callaghan-Healey strategy of playing safe with the Budget. British Leyland and the impending British Steel plant relocations are also ripe for intense dispute with the Labour left.

To the Prime Minister's obvious displeasure his backbenchers have taken very close to the hub of a treacherous three-time Whip the way the French army in Algeria once took orders—as a basis for discussion.

In one sense all this has been taken for granted in a Labour government. But it is striking that Mrs Thatcher's leadership has at the same time been subject to sniping if not ambush inside the Conservative Party. No sooner had she come through the rather off-British ordeal of public questioning by Young Conservatives (and giving answers that did not stonewall), than Mr Heath recon-

firmed his irreconcilability. And this weekend, so some newspapers fear with their embargoes tell us, Mr Enoch Powell is to reconfirm his.

Mr Powell is of course outside the Conservative Party. But it has been the cherished hope of some in the party, including a few close to Mrs Thatcher, to harness his presumed pent-up attractions to the immigration issue. Yet the issue ironically finds all three protagonists at the points of a triangle, with Mr Powell—as he did the day before Mrs Thatcher gave her famous utterance on Granada TV—ridiculing her in advance.

But behind this triangle—which I would have thought now irreducible—is an enigma in Tory ranks as to who is Labour's. My report that some of the 1322 Committee Executive members wanted changes in the Shadow Cabinet (while mentioning no names at their meeting with Mrs Thatcher) drew complaint, but only because it was too accurate.

There are Conservative MPs, doubtless a small minority of their party at Westminster, who express desperation that Mrs Thatcher's policy—with Rhodesia now about to follow hard on immigration—will wreck their chances in marginal seats, however much it delights the Tory rural majorities.

Equally, there are right-wingers—witness the Sel-dun group—who are urging Mrs Thatcher to give freer rein to what they see as her true instincts and ignore her stifling colleagues. Demands have been heard that if Shadow Cabinet members are to be dropped it ought to be men like Mr Prior and Sir Ian Gilmour and Mr Whitelaw who are derided for "pussyfooting" in their anxiety over retaining the "middle ground".

And such MPs are driven near to apoplexy by the crusading Mr Peter Walker. Not only is he resented as a Heath man, but his lament over the absence of vision in British politics, given at the Cambridge Union on Thursday, and his dismissal of current Tory inspiration as springing from nineteenth century dogmas—and Liberal ones at that—is seen as rank disloyalty. He is unlikely to be forgiven when the smoke clears.

It could all, in both main parties, be depicted as good clean fun, in an era of indiscipline, of competition for the next tactics before facing the other team. But it is not clean, and it certainly does not seem much fun for some of the participants at the moment. And assuming, from past performance, that neither Mr Callaghan nor Mrs Thatcher can impose the necessary authority it looks like continuing, and confusing outlookers, right up to polling day.

Pet happy in Moscow

A large brown rabbit put head out of a battered old bag and twitched its nose the freezing wind. Two or three rabbits huddled together in a wooden box. A grizzled old man stood on the icy grey sidewalk, holding a small, shaggy dog. A crowd of well-dressed Moscowites pushed past to the r of pigeons in cages or canary section behind them.

Every weekend huge crowds come to Moscow's open air market to buy anything from mackerel to a mechanical worm for their aquarium. Many come just to jostle for the two acres and look at amazing varieties of fish, hammers, cypri, rabbits, and guinea-pigs.

The market is a rare example of private enterprise in Moscow. The peasants in felt boots set their stalls and set the prices and home-made or covered the ground. Women stand behind huge sacks of birds, weighing out kilos of speckles for the fastidious fancies.

The market, enclosed by high fences, is divided into sections. The most crowded, always the fish section, Russians are aquarium enthusiasts. Take enormous pride in it tropical fish. Every der seems to specialize in it, exotic breed. Little tanks stand steam in the cold, heated by small boilers fired by portable gas cylinders.

Vivid luminous-looking no more than a quarter of an inch long are carefully laid into hot water bottles or ketchup jars (many of them with labels in English, Soviet jars do not have such labels). The prices are high, about 40 kopecks, but the more common goldfish 15 kopecks. Satisfied customers have pockets bulging with assorted bottles.

Another dealer sells rubber tubing for pumps, while some scoop heaps of tiny scarlet worms and plump of vodka. This section, rather like live ice-cream, is sold for ice-fishing.

In a corner all the equipment is sold for ice-fishing. A favourite winter sport of Russians men who will spend hours standing over holes, drilled through a frozen lake, to warm by rough leather jackets and plump of vodka. This section of the market is always crowded.

Prices are fairly high: a white mouse, for example, costs two roubles. But everything can be bargained for, and dealers persuasively point to the skills on their fish. The plumpness of their rabbits, the markings on their socks, birds.

Children anxiously discuss with their parents the best bird for some reason cats and dogs are not allowed in the market (known officially as "middle ground"). But unofficially men and women stand around with kids and puppies tucked under the coats, occasionally flashing out their jackets to prospective customers like sellers of dubious postcards.

A two-month-old fluffy white puppy with a bow on its head costs 30 roubles, and as an excitement its owner was showing off its ears and paws. A box cat, kept warm with a o jacket, baskets of kittens, nearby.

Russians are fond of pets, take great care of them. A Brezhnev's daughter has a miniature poodle and Mr Khrushchev has a Labrador, according to the Moscow Kremlin. These few dogs being walked through Moscow streets, always extremely groomed and neatly looking.

But most people find it impractical of living space and a tight budget of living a decent life. The ideology of the private enterprise, a first would have difficulty finding a place to live. The market is one of the most intriguing sights in Moscow.

Michael Binoy



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RUPTION OF YOUTH

Front's current to court school to cause of racism closely methods—on the simple but on the principle that inculcated minds are polluted. The Front's haired setting up nigrists and their axists, liberals and the scapegoats for all is, has a crude appeal of young teen-agers from deprived, red areas and broken feel they have look forward to other perpetual unemployment. The attraction of the barefaced conspiracy of violence is the winning of youth to recent addition to it is not a dangerous one. Not be done to stop the distribution of pamphlets in schools, but teachers and their guard against Front are present in schools themselves, already been in pupils distributing front propaganda. Such activities are tolerated, it is to be seen already in the dissemination of Front's ideas to their. In general, however, Front should not see it National Front in the same way as they regard the formation of the National Front is not an ordinary political organization and it should not be treated as if it were. The fact that it is a legal political party does not mean that it should be put on a par with other parties and dealt with on the same criteria. When the National Front wishes to hire a hall for a public meeting, there is nothing discreditable in taking into account the message it is likely to disseminate from that public platform before deciding whether or not to grant it permission to use the hall. Those local authorities or other bodies which have refused to allow the Front to use their facilities, because in conscience, and after considering broad aspects of public policy, they have come to the conclusion that it would be contrary to public order and good race relations to permit the meeting, should not be the subject of reproach. The National Front is legal, but it is not normal and it is not respectable. Discrimination against it, provided it is not unlawful, is not only permissible, but on occasion positively desirable, as a means of showing the deep revulsion for its sinister views felt by the vast majority of the British public and by those British institutions which the Front seeks to undermine and ultimately destroy. For that reason the BBC was wrong in its documentary on the Front earlier this week, to have treated the party in exactly the same way as it would have the Liberal Party, or an ecological society.

APPALACHIAN MINERS' STRIKE

West, particularly the car industry, that they might have to close down their operations, through hundreds of thousands of people out of work. So Mr Carter reversed himself and threw the weight of the Administration into getting talks under way again. On paper, at least, he has the power of having a court order the strikers back to work for a period of 80 days while negotiations continue, under the terms of the Taft-Hartley Act. He has mentioned this as one of the options open to him. But in practice, he has to face the possibility that the miners would simply ignore the court order, as they have done in the past. The miners of Appalachia, like miners elsewhere, are used to long and bitter struggles with the mining companies, and in this case there appears to be a widespread feeling that Mr Miller had given away too much to the companies. It is being feared by his opponents within the union, who have accused him for some time, of being too weak. Since Mr Miller became president, with the declared intention of cleaning things up, union fortunes have gone from bad to worse, with the result that its health and retirement fund, partly financed by the employers, is on the point of bankruptcy. Union members have not received strike pay since the strike began on December 6, but have had to depend on food stamps from the federal government. Negotiations with the

kind of certainty has even the remotest connection with reality. Absolute evil exists, and it is the folly of the wise to pretend it does not, but because it is absolute that does not, in any way, mean that it is simple. We flock to *Star Wars* because we can indulge in ideas of good and evil that we will never encounter in real life, a kind of reverse catharsis. We come out of the film glowing with the knowledge that the next time we see a tall dark stranger dressed in black, pushing young children into the face of the incoming traffic and with a placard round his neck proclaiming "Villain", that we too will stand up and be counted.

Wouldn't Mr Levin agree that essentially it is not the killers (or Darth Vaders) we have to fear, but the man who changes the points on the railway lines leading to the extermination camps, in other words the scientist?

Star Wars, just a film about a war between stars? Don't you believe it. Lucas, talented though he is, can never have realized what a potent myth he was releasing when he began his search into our collective unconscious in his attempt to find the ultimate entertainment, but he should not be surprised if he dredges up something unlooked for and something not altogether enterprising.

Yours sincerely,
PAUL HOFFMAN,
20 Harlesden Road,
Willesden, NW10.
February 9.

Preserving churches
From Mr J. Milnes-Smith (February 10)
Sir, Lord Esher (February 10) states that the fundamental purposes of the Church of England lie elsewhere than in the preservation of Victorian buildings. Non-eclesiastical matters of cost consuming town halls, railway stations, grand mansions, etc. of this period may well feel the same about their order of priorities but, unlike the Church, their buildings, if they are listed or in a conservation area, are subject to the restrictions and controls in respect of alteration or demolition imposed by the historic buildings legislation of the Town and Country Planning Act. I think that there is general agreement that this legislation works much for the national bene-

employers took place in the knowledge that Mr Carter wants to increase coal production in the United States as part of his solution to the energy crisis. His hope is that it will be possible to double production by 1985. On their side the employers were prepared to grant a considerable increase in wages, some 37 per cent over three years, but they were determined to drive a hard bargain on strikes and on health and retirement benefits. They insisted that miners who walked out in wildcat strikes should be liable to financial penalties and even to dismissal, in an attempt to put an end to the strikes and absenteeism which have been a feature of the Appalachian coal-mines in recent years. It was Mr Miller's acceptance of these terms which led to the rejection of the deal by the union's bargaining council.

In being forced to change his tack, Mr Carter has not shown the greatest dexterity. But he is faced with one of the most intransigent sectors of the American economy, in which the miners have long regarded the mining companies as ruthless employers and have adopted a correspondingly tough line in negotiations. In the past, the settlement of such disputes has often been accompanied by violence and even this time one striker has been shot dead. It is a case of old attitudes, dying hard, on both sides, and making due allowance for differences of a situation which is recognizable from Britain.

fit and wonder if the time has not come to waive the immunity of buildings in ecclesiastical use from it. The dedication of Lord Esher's Advisory Board is comforting but many will feel that this immense problem would now be more effectively tackled by treating churches, in far as concerns the preservation like other buildings. An advantage here would be that gaps in the Department of the Environment's listing (which I agree is far from perfect) could be plugged by the inclusion of the worst after reading Stephen Hearst's state-of-the-waste-hand message in your columns on Saturday, February 11.

Music on Radio 3
From Mr David Shayer (February 10)
Sir, Those of us who see Radio 3 as an island of normality in a media ocean of unreal trivia can only find the worst after reading Stephen Hearst's state-of-the-waste-hand message in your columns on Saturday, February 11.

It is not the speedy metaphors ("the good ship Radio 3") which depress so much as the impression Mr Hearst gives of a desire to convince the world at large (made up of other BBC policy makers no doubt, together with the regular followers of Radio 3, 2, 4 and local radio) that Radio 3 and its listeners are truly grateful, bear the stigma of their "cultural blessedness" with humility, and will occupy their appointed station with heartfelt deference. It is all too common nowadays to have the populist finger wagged while we are reminded that "it is unfair to expect the majority to tolerate and therefore subsidize the bizarre, eccentric and undemocratic tastes of the educated minority", but to bear this sort of thing, with its racist assumption that majority taste must be the starting point in all discussion, from the Controller of Radio 3 himself is a sad experience. Yours faithfully,
DAVID SHAYER,
Gwent College of Higher Education,
College Crescent,
Caerleon,
Newport,
Gwent.
February 13.

Israel's stance in the peace talks

From Sir Siegmund G. Warburg (February 10)
Sir, President Sadat has now returned to Cairo. This makes it imperative to reassess the vital issues at stake. Whatever may be the background of President Sadat's peace initiative, it is an initiative to which Israel, with the support of Jews outside Israel, could react constructively and generously. If President Sadat's initiative were to fail, no Arab leader would be in a position to renew a similar initiative for many years to come, and the tensions in the Middle East would lead to new military and political explosions and end to catastrophe throughout the whole region. The two founders of Israel, Chaim Weizmann and David Ben-Gurion, profoundly believed that the idealistic spirit and legacy of Judaism must direct the aims and the conduct of the State of Israel. I heard these two great men speak in such terms both before and after 1948 but they also often expressed their criticism of those strains of petty nationalism which were emanating from a minority opposition within their country and which had been from time to time obstructive to their own high purposes. It is these strains of nationalism which seem today in dangerous ascendancy in the policies of the Israeli Government. The creation of a secure existence for a community is not idealistic but nationalistic opportunism. Safety in this world can never be guaranteed by more armed force. It can only be achieved by the creation of trust. While every friend of Israel—and I have been such continuously—must be aware of the urgency of providing all possible means for Israel's protection, this is the opposite of striving for the kind of territorial gains which merely increase

Negotiating in Rhodesia

From Mr Jerome Caminada (February 10)
Sir, Is the Patriotic Front indispensable to a settlement in Rhodesia? Is any agreement without it meaningless and are the present constitutional talks, in Salisbury, therefore pointless, because the Front has no part in them?

In London and Washington the popular answer to these fundamental questions on Rhodesia now seems to be that the Patriotic Front is indispensable. To Salisbury, however, the Front is regarded as a force, a factor, certainly, but not the arbiter of the country's future. The arguments presented abroad for the Front are usually these:

1. The Front runs the guerrilla war and it is that war which has forced Mr Ian Smith, the Prime Minister, to swallow the principle of majority rule.

2. Only an agreement which includes the Front can stop the war.

3. The security situation grows ever worse, and the economy is on the point of collapse.

4. While the war continues, free elections cannot be held.

5. Only an agreement which made free elections possible and truly transferred power to the Africans would win recognition abroad, and end sanctions.

Let us look at these points in turn. 1. The Front, so far as one can tell, does not command the obedience and loyalty of all the guerrillas, and in any case is often split between two opposing elements. The black nationalists now negotiating with the Prime Minister claim influence in the guerrilla camps, too—a claim which no one has yet proved or disproved.

2. This is an assumption which may or may not be so. No one can tell whether a settlement without the Front would stop the war until there is such a settlement. All that can be said is that all other efforts made before the attempt at an internal settlement did not stop the war.

Closing a village pub
From Mr David Green (February 10)
Sir, The closing of a village pub might seem of too minor a concern. But it illustrates the apparent helplessness of small, unimportant communities in hanging on to what, in the most extreme cases, is the only common meeting place that keeps a group of people in the country a community at all.

Goosey is a tiny hamlet in South Oxfordshire, a few farms and houses round a common that is recorded in Magna Carta. The church has a busy Sunday School, and the pub has served an ale in the 18th century. Last Boxing Day the pub organised a muddy scrum on the common; the men were skinned, the ladies scored the goals. Goosey is still a community.

Two weeks ago Morlands, the local brewery in Abingdon who own the pub, announced it was to close in a few weeks. The building is old, the takings—although the pub is often full—of those of a road house. The brewery own almost all the surrounding pubs. If you can't get a drink in Goosey, you will still have to buy their beer.

Effect of numbers on politics of race

From Mr Hans Wolff (February 10)
Sir, From the ivory towers of the academic world Dr George Fint (February 15) and Mr Ruth Glass (February 16) write that "only a villain or a person with an identity crisis will seek to muddle the issue of population size with that of racial content", and "nowhere in the recent history of the world has racialism gone up or down with fluctuations in the size of an ethnic or racial group". If we accept that the obviousness of a different identity plays a part it is easy to quote two examples of "up" and "down". A few years ago in Switzerland, when one worker in three was a foreigner, there arose a popular and powerful movement against "Überfremdung", a word difficult to translate but which means the dominance of the traditional Swiss identity by too great a number of (white, by the way) aliens. The fear was real enough to lead to a referendum promising the more or less forcible reduction of the alien population (I forget the actual wording). Happily, it was defeated but the minority was very far from negligible. There was a sequel, however, ignored by the writer at large. Perhaps it is not what you do but who does it... and how unobtrusively: anyway, a year or so ago I read with some amusement an article in *The Times* on the enviable health of the Swiss economy. Unemployment, it appeared, had been largely avoided by a big reduction in the number of foreign workers. The opposite, the "down" case, arose in Italy. At their last meeting before the war in May, 1939, Hitler persuaded Mussolini to appoint most of Germany's anti-Semitic measures and as a first result all Jews of non-Italian nationality were expelled with six months' grace. That period proved that to a country where a small and unidentifiable minority (a Semite, apparently, might easily belong to a Southerner or Sicilian) had been completely unobtrusive, it was impossible to win up any kind of racialism, prejudice, xenophobia—call it what you will. The mass of the Italian people, whose minds were bewildered, they failed to understand that Jews were in any way different except in their religion—but then, they had only been taught that Protestantism was evil, not Judaism.

I have never before or since met with so much kindness by so many strangers as in those days. Yours faithfully,
HANS WOLFF,
New Foxley,
Peppard Common,
Henley-on-Thames,
Oxford.
February 16.

Future of the telegram
From Mr R. Martin (February 10)
Sir, Following your article (*The Times*, February 15) about the inland telegram service, I would like to clear up any misunderstandings there may be about its future.

In response to the recommendations of the Carter Committee, the Post Office has made it clear that, rather than recommend the early abolition of the inland telegram service, a detailed review does need to be made over the next two years, to make the service cover its long run unavoidable costs. The position will then be reviewed.

Any speculation about whether or when the service might cease is therefore premature. Yours sincerely,
R. MARTIN, Senior Director,
Customer Services,
Telecommunications Headquarters,
2-12 Gresham Street, EC2,
February 17.

Monitoring human rights
From Ms Barbara Reed (February 10)
Sir, With reference to Mr Korolyov's comments (February 9) on human rights in Britain and the USSR, surely the refusal of the government to allow non-citizens to enter the country is less oppressive than the compulsory detention of citizens in a country which they wish to leave?

Yours faithfully,
BARBARA REED,
The Birches Garage,
Shobdon,
Leominster,
Herefordshire.

New church newspaper
From the Reverend John Heid (February 10)
Sir, In his article about the *Church Times*, your Religious Affairs Correspondent (February 13) refers to talk of launching a new weekly newspaper to be quite distinctively Anglo-Catholic. As I have not heard of any other Christian weekly being planned for publication in the near future, I assume he is thinking of *Christian World*, of which I will be the editor. This will not be a newspaper for any one party within the Church of England; support has come from people representing a wide spectrum of Anglican opinion.

Nor is it intended only for Anglicans. Our news coverage will be more international and more ecumenical than that provided by any Christian weekly published in England at the present time, for we believe that Anglicans can only fulfil their vocation within Christendom if they refuse to be sectarian or provincial in their attitudes.

In all our promotional material we have tried to make it quite clear

Plans into practice

From Mr David Hall (February 10)
Sir, Professor Sir Colin Buchanan (February 16) could not I think have read our discussion paper, *Crisis in Planning* on February 10. The distinction between plan making and plan implementation is precisely what our analysis hinges upon. Our analysis hinges upon that most physical development is the work of architects, engineers and designers, he is referring to only a part of the implementation process. In general, will give their due weight according to their potential contribution to the vitality and Christian witness of the church.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN HEIDT,
Editor, *Christian World*,
12 Frenchay Road,
Oxford.
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Yours faithfully,
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Editor, *Christian World*,
12 Frenchay Road,
Oxford.
February 13.

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Mr Lewis told counsel that blacklist on pay is unconstitutional

Mr Lewis Partnership advised by leading counsel that the Government's decision to blacklist the group and its subsidiaries for breach of the pay agreement is unconstitutional.

Mr Lewis Partnership, which has 17 stores and 64 Waitrose branches, announced last night that it would advise after it was that it had been blacklisted.

The group, it was said, had been blacklisted for a week above the minimum last March to 4,000 staff.

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Mr Healey answers critics of his decision to continue money targets

By David Blake

Mr Healey said yesterday that financial factors would not be a constraint on responsible expansion during the coming year, but the Government had no intention of repeating the dramatic expansion of the money supply seen under the Conservative Government.

Speaking at a meeting of the Labour Economic Finance and Taxation Association the Chancellor decided critics of his decision to continue setting monetary targets who argued that they were no longer necessary.

"That is like saying we no longer need a dam because we have had no floods since it was built," he said.

In a wide-ranging survey of the economy, which could be his last major public speech before the Budget on April 11, Mr Healey said experience of the past few years had shown that although monetary targets were valuable tools of policy, there were difficulties in using them. Monetary policy had to be set in harmony with fiscal policy.

There were four main constraints on the sustained expansion of the economy, he said. These were supply problems, excess costs, delivery dates and growth of world trade.

The Government had tried to remove some of the bottlenecks which had emerged during the past period of expansion, but there needed to be more productive investment.

This was growing at about 13 per cent a year in steel was excluded, but more was needed. There would also have to be a continued development of manpower policy.

The Chancellor recognized that wages, which were the main element in the cost of production, were likely to rise by more than 10 per cent during the current phase of pay policy.

However, he said that the increase was not as great as some pessimists feared last autumn. Most estimates now suggested that earnings would rise by about 13 per cent to 15 per cent during the current pay round.

The Chancellor had some hard words for those who have failed to provide reliable delivery of new manufacturing products, particularly the failures at Leyland.

He gave a warning that North Sea oil provided serious limits to the Government's ability to give extra competitiveness, and said that import controls would have no beneficial effect if goods were not forthcoming.

A very different analysis was put forward earlier in the meeting by two leading Labour critics of Mr Healey's policy, Mr Bryan Gould, MP, and Lord Kaldor, who was Mr Healey's special adviser in the early years of the present Government.

Mr Gould called for a sharp depreciation of sterling and Lord Kaldor argued for import controls. Both said that the present policy was leading the country to de-industrialization or "pastoralization" as Lord Kaldor called it.

Dollar picks up after falling to new low levels

By Our Economics Staff

Another bout of selling drove the dollar down to new low levels against the German and Swiss currencies yesterday despite considerable intervention in the markets to hold the rate.

It dropped below the levels reached on January 4 this year just before the Americans announced a new support operation for their currency.

At one point it touched 2.0525 against the German mark. However, it picked up a little to close unchanged on the day against the mark, at DM2.062, and down 85 points against the Swiss franc at Sw Fr 1.386.

A statement from Mr Henry Wallich, the American Federal Reserve Board governor, that the United States would intervene heavily if this was necessary to combat disorderly markets helped the dollar briefly.

The German Federal Bank also announced its willingness to buy dollars to hold up the rate. At the fixing it purchased \$30m.

Sterling was little affected by the weaker dollar, and some dealers believed that the Bank of England stayed out of the market. The pound closed 30 points higher at 19450 against the dollar.

The effective trade-weighted index was unchanged throughout the day at 65.9. The pound has tended to weaken against the strong European currencies and strengthen against the dollar when the latter is weak.

For example, the pound dropped below DM4 against the mark yesterday.

Gold does not seem to have attracted many dollar holders as an alternative asset to currencies. The price has moved up



A dealer coping with yesterday's rush in Frankfurt's money exchange

Tilling set to acquire Yale locks in U.S. deal

By Richard Allen

Thomas Tilling is set to take over the Yale locks business as part of a multimillion pound deal with the American Eaton Corporation.

In simultaneous announcements yesterday the two groups said that broad agreement had already been reached for Tilling to acquire Eaton's worldwide security products interests.

As well as Yale, these operations include such names as locks and security hardware as Norron, BKS and FAS. Together they generated about 5 per cent of Eaton's total sales of £1,088m last year.

Detailed negotiations are expected to take as long as two months to complete and neither side is yet prepared to estimate the total value of the deal.

However, Mr P. M. Meaney, Tilling's managing director, said last night that it will certainly represent the British conglomerate's biggest acquisition.

As part of a huge overseas expansion programme, Tilling, whose interests range from building to printing, last year paid £25m for a United States medical supplies group and is bidding over £1m for control of the American engineering group, Clarkson Industries.

Eaton, better-known for its automotive and general engineering products, moved into the security business when it took over the Yale & Towne lock business in 1963.

Then the corporation was more interested in Yale & Towne's motor expertise, particularly in fork-lift trucks, and its security operations have always been seen as unlikely companions for Eaton's mainstream high-technology motor components business.

The lock operations have an unimpressive profit record. In 1976, for example, they made a loss of £72m in 1977. Tilling's sales rose 15 per cent to \$106m in 1977, but its profits fell from \$5m to just over \$4m.

However, Tilling said yesterday that it regards the group as a substantial growth business.

Robert P. Tilling, chairman of the group, said last night: "We have always made a point of getting together at least once a year to talk over business and this possibility came up in conversation around 18 months ago."

Tilling raised £32m through a rights issue last May to help finance a long-term expansion plan designed to raise overseas earnings.

Mr Tilling said that the deal should bring Tilling close to that target, according to Mr Meaney, the group does not expect the rights proceeds to be fully exhausted by this takeover.

Inflation rate decline expected to be slower

By Caroline Adkinson

Prices in Britain rose by 9.9 per cent in the 12 months to January. This brings the annual inflation rate down into single figures well ahead of the Government's original target date and sooner than was expected as recently as a few days ago.

A rise of 0.6 per cent in the retail price index in January was lower than predicted either inside or outside the Government.

Ministers were jubilant at this evidence of success in the battle against inflation. However, the war against inflation in Britain's inflation rate is probably nearing an end.

The underlying level of price increases is usually measured by the change over six months of prices excluding seasonal foods.

This gives a more up-to-date indication of the inflation trend than the year-on-year rate, with some of the seasonal distortion of looking at price changes during just part of a year removed.

On this measure there was a levelling out of the rate of inflation in January, at 7.4 per cent when expressed as an annual rate, the same as in December.

This impression of a bottoming out in the trend is also shown in the index of price rises produced by the Price Commission. Their index is based on price rises of large companies which are notified to the Commission. It foresees changes in the retail prices.

However, the year-on-year rate of inflation is expected to go on falling for at least the next few months.

Monthly price rises in the first half of 1977 were above the present levels of about 1 per cent a month, so the 12-month comparison of prices should continue to improve until this summer at least.

Price freeze by Bass Charrington

By Patricia Tisdall

Bass Charrington has become the first organization to respond to calls by Mr Charles Williams, chairman of the Price Commission, and Mr Henry Wallich, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, and publicly promise a 12-month pause between price increases.

The company, one of Britain's biggest brewers, is to implement an across-the-board increase from February 27. But it has undertaken not to seek another increase until February next year, if inflation rates stay down and if there are no VAT or excise duty rises.

The proposed rises will add 2p to the company's main beer in public houses. Wines and spirits will go up by 2p a measure.

Cadogan beer is likely to increase by 2p for a 10 or 12 can and 3p for a 16 or 18 can. Teas and managers in the group's 9,000 or so licensed outlets are being told about the new prices.

The Commission was notified of Bass Charrington's proposals and of the accompanying pledge last month. The fact that it has raised no objection surprises those who believed that Bass Charrington, as well as Allied Breweries, would be subjected to a formal investigation.

The undertaking to hold prices is believed to have played a large part in the Commission's decision not to scrutinize the increases. Mr Williams said last night that he expected a strong measure of stability in beer prices throughout this year as a result of Bass Charrington's assurance.

At a meeting with brewery industry representatives in December, Mr Hattersley pointed out that the rate of inflation was falling and that the Government saw no reason why prices should be raised more often than once a year.

The brewers collectively refused to give a commitment for any precise period, but subsequently agreed to the undertaking to hold prices.

Scottish & Newcastle gave undertakings not to raise prices again before October. Bass Charrington, with its 12-month pledge has gone much further.

A company spokesman said last night that they had attempted to take future raw material and wage costs into account.

Chief says pay strike force steel imports

Irresponsible. I would stop steel coming into the country and stop state moving in this country immediately. It would put a lot of people out of work who are not involved."

He has already written to the International Metalworkers' Federation saying that the ISTC will expect help from other unions, both in Britain and in Europe, in the event of the ISTC calling for an official strike by its BSC employees.

After the last round of pay talks with the BSC, it emerged that the ISTC was considering a number of possibilities in the event of their failure to achieve a settlement, including a national ban on overtime working.

BSC is attempting to secure agreement to the premature closure of a number of plants in order to reduce the heavy overmanning and the continued use of old and outmoded plants.

Several local deals have been struck which will give displaced steelworkers enhanced redundancy payments and a round of crucial talks between unions and local management will take place early next month at the East Moors works near Cardiff.

Meanwhile, Mr Varley, the Industry Secretary, is expected to make a statement on the plans for dealing with the BSC's problems before the Easter recess.

Steel raw materials output: All production has halted at Ebbw Vale Steelworks in south Wales, over a "dirty money" row involving nearly 800 fitters.

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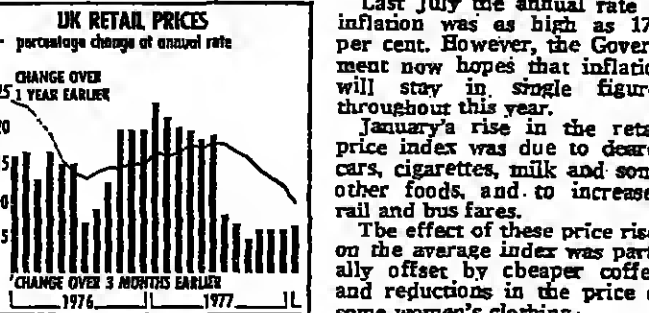
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NEB executive to join Renault

Mr James Ennos, a National Enterprise Board executive, is leaving to join Renault to step up work on the technical cooperation agreement already signed between the French state-controlled motor group and British Leyland.

He played a key part in persuading BL and Renault management to begin talks on mutually beneficial cooperation.

Leyland stewards likely to start Speke battle today

By R. W. Shakespeare

Shop stewards from British Leyland plants throughout the country, who serve on the stewards' committee, are expected to meet in the Midlands today and to start all-out opposition to the proposed closure of the Triumph car assembly factory on Merseyside, and the loss of up to 3,000 jobs.

The stewards seem likely to issue a direct challenge to Mr Michael Edwards, the British Leyland chairman, and tell him that they will refuse to accept the company's plan to transfer 700 car assembly operations from the plant at Speke, Liverpool, to Coventry.

They are already assured of full support for such a ban from a number of prominent Merseyside Labour MPs, who are insisting that the closure of the assembly line would be a "disaster" in an area where unemployment is already running at more than 10.5 per cent.

The shop stewards combine remains an unofficial body, but many of the senior stewards now hold places on the recently created Leyland Cars Council, the key body in the company's consultation machinery.

Mr Derek Robinson, who is chairman of the trade union side of this council, is one of those who have already made it clear that compulsory redundancy will not be acceptable on the shopfloor.

Yesterday there were moves on Merseyside that may now bring an early settlement of the 16-week-old strike at the Speke plant, which has stopped all

Lloyds Bank shares up 6p on 13pc increase in profits

By Ronald Pullen

Opening the clearing banks season, Lloyds Bank yesterday reported full year figures at the end of City expectations.

Although the banking sector is digesting the £96m rights issue from Midland of two weeks ago, pre-tax profits at Lloyds, 13 per cent ahead at £166.2m, were well enough received in the market to push the shares 6p higher at 268.

There were, however, no surprises in the figures. Strong foreign overseas by Lloyds Bank International made up for stagnant domestic bank profits. The fall in base rates by 3.3 points to 7.3 per cent at the second half cut interest to £72m against first half profits of £90m.

But there was some increase in sterling lending, coupled with an eighth of a point rise to 3.88 per cent in the average margin between base and deposit rates during the year, so domestic banking profits held up better than expected.

Commenting on the results, Sir Jeremy Morse, in his first year as chairman, said that the domestic side had suffered a relative decline in 7-day deposit money because of competition

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Markets moved

THE POUND			
	Bank	Bank	Bank
6p to 102p	1.76	1.71	
10p to 445p	30.25	28.25	
10p to 420p	64.50	61.50	
10p to 230p	12.25	12.25	
6p to 175p	11.32	10.92	
6p to 268p	8.55	8.15	
6p to 418p	9.60	9.25	
	4.17	4.30	
	72.00	68.50	
	9.20	8.75	
	1725.00	1640.00	
	498.00	465.00	
	4.47	4.23	
	10.75	10.25	
	78.50	74.50	
	1.91	1.78	
	163.75	156.25	
	9.28	8.93	
	3.94	3.62	
	2.00	1.94	
	39.00	36.75	

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Shipbuilders to challenge EEC cutback plans

Further battles with the European Commission over its plans for reducing the capacity of the shipbuilding industry are in prospect for the United Kingdom industry.

Mr Michael Casey, chief executive of British Shipbuilders, said yesterday that he was not sure why Britain should join other countries in cutting back capacity as a matter of policy because of the world shortage of orders.

Speaking at a press conference in Glasgow while on a visit to the naval yard at Yarrow (Shipbuilders) on the Upper Clyde, he said that, almost alone among shipbuilding countries, Britain had not increased its output of ships in the last 10 years. Western Europe and in the Far East had done so "massively".

The association said the 1977 results were "reasonable", but that the industry was "not by any means self-satisfied" and had set itself an export to production ratio of 60 per cent by 1980.

It also stressed that statistics tended to conceal factors such as "political pressures", thus creating a false impression.

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It's a great way to convert current tax concessions to your advantage later.

Machine tools earn £40.5m

Britain's machine tool industry contributed £40.5m to the country's balance of trade in 1977, bringing the sector's 10-year total to almost £400m, the Machine Tool Trades Association reported yesterday.

The association said the 1977 results were "reasonable", but that the industry was "not by any means self-satisfied" and had set itself an export to production ratio of 60 per cent by 1980.

It also stressed that statistics tended to conceal factors such as "political pressures", thus creating a false impression.

Directors' & Executives' Plan '100' from Property Growth

For full details contact: Property Growth Assurance Company Limited, Head Office: Leam House, High Street, Croydon, CR9 1LU, Telephone: 01-880 0806.

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				18

ICIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Commodities

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Wall Street

New York, Feb. 17.—The New York Stock Exchange closed lower today giving up a moderate early gain.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 0.60 at 732.69. Some 630 issues declined with about 400 higher.

Volume totalled 18,500,000 shares compared with 21,570,000 shares a year ago.

Brokers attributed early buying largely to late news yesterday that the basic money supply in the United States had increased by a relatively modest gain.

It rose by \$900 million, but analysts had expected a rise from \$2,000,000,000 to \$4,000,000,000.

In anticipation of a bigger advance in the money supply, some investors had bought heavily in the tightening soon by the Fed in its money policy.

The supply report re-affirmed that credit concern somewhat, analysts said.

Silver dips 2.1 cents

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Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

STRAIGHTS (-\$)	Mid	Offer	FLOATING RATE
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Ustrelia 8, 1983	98	98	Copa
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Ustrelia 12, 1984	98	98	100 11 16
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Ustrelia 79, 1984	98	98	100 11 16
Ustrelia 80, 1984	98	98	100 11 16
Ustrelia 81, 1984	98	98	100 11 16
Ustrelia 82, 1984	98	98	100 11 16
Ustrelia 83, 1984	98	98	100 11 16
Ustrelia 84, 1984	98	98	100 11 16

Foreign exchange

Selling pressure continued on the dollar at the outset yesterday and fresh "lows" were established against Europeans, but assessments were generally cut back to comparatively modest proportions.

The pound kept to a narrow course and closed at \$1.9460 (overnight \$1.9420), while its franc was sold at \$1.9425 and the guilder at \$1.93 throughout. Business was at fair scale for a Friday.

Down to around 2.0520 early against the Mark, the dollar recovered to 1820, supported by support from the Bundesbank, to no worse than \$30m at fixing.

The Swiss franc ended strong at 182.50 (182.25) and the Belgian franc at 2.2200 (2.2265). French franc at 4.8175 (4.8390), and Belgian franc at 32.20 (32.25).

Cold closed in London \$0.50 an ounce.

Spot Position of Sterling

	Market Rates - day's range - February 17
New York	\$1.9410-9480
Amsterdam	\$2.2610-1745
Brussels	\$2.39-3311
Copenhagen	\$2.25-23.65F
Hamburg	\$9.98-11.03K
London	3.98-4.07F/gp
Madrid	7.90-8.00F
Nairobi	132.50-154.50P
Osaka	4600-6600F
Paris	10.43-45K
Stockholm	6.33-6.39K
Tokyo	5.97-6.00F/gp
Zurich	486-70F
Geneva	25.50-25.50F
Wichita	3.00-3.00F

Effective us dollar rate cut
Decem ber 31, we need no

Forward Le

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Gold

Discount market

Credit appeared to be well in surplus to begin with on Lombard street yesterday but the flow of fresh funds dried up later in the day. The Bank of England finally assisted the market on a small scale, buying Treasury bills directly from the houses in need. The help was thought to have been welcome as banks should

12-day average. 120.57c. U.S. can

[illegible]

Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb
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10.	12	10	17	10
11.	10	10	10	10
12.	10	10	10	10
13.	10	10	10	10
14.	10	10	10	10
15.	10	10	10	10
16.	10	10	10	10
17.	10	10	10	10
18.	10	10	10	10
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67.	10	10	10	10
68.	10	10	10	10
69.	10	10	10	10
70.	10	10	10	10
71.	10	10	10	10
72.	10	10	10	10
73.	10	10	10	10
74.	10	10	10	10
75.	10	10	10	10
76.	10	10	10	10
77.	10	10	10	10
78.	10	10	10	10
79.	10	10	10	10
80.	10	10	10	10
81.	10	10	10	10
82.	10	10	10	10
83.	10	10	10	10
84.	10	10	10	10
85.	10	10	10	10
86.	10	10	10	10
87.	10	10	10	10
88.	10	10	10	10
89.	10	10	10	10
90.	10	10	10	10
91.	10	10	10	10
92.	10	10	10	10
93.	10	10	10	10
94.	10	10	10	10
95.	10	10	10	10
96.	10	10	10	10
97.	10	10	10	10
98.	10	10	10	10
99.	10	10	10	10
100.	10	10	10	10

284	124	Canada
114	124	Canada
114	124	Canada

23	23	Adrian	114	11
24	24	Algoe, Alumn	114	11
25	25	Algoe Sici	114	10
26	26	Bell Telephone	53	53
27	27	Comlex	29	29
28	28	Core Business	17	17
29	29	Younbaridge	17	17
30	30	Golf Oil	27	27
31	31	Hewker-Bridg	5.75	5.75
32	32	Ridgway B Min	10	10
33	33	Hudson Bay Oil	42	42
34	34	Imasco	30	30
35	35	Imperial Oil	18	18
36	36	Int Pipe	17	17
37	37	North-West	16	16
38	38	Royal Trust	11	11
39	39	Sengam	29	29
40	40	Steel Co	22	22
41	41	Thompson	4	4
42	42	Thomson N A	114	114
43	43	Walker Hiram	31	30

Market closed. A New Issue. p. Stock split.

Hon 203.84 / 203.50; utilities 103.52
 1103.35; 65 stocks, 263.86 / 263.88;
 New York Stock Exchange Index,
 484.94 / 481.94; Industrial, 62.12
 1120.01; 350 stocks, 335.00 / 335.00;
 38.10; utilities, 59.03 / 59.03;
 financial, 00.21 / 00.16.

CHICAGO GRAINS.—WHEAT.—March,
 265.50; May, 269.80; July,
 271.00; Sept., 273.00; Dec, 282.00
 March, 288.00; CORN.—March, 20.00;
 May, 23.00; July, 25.00;
 Sept, 26.00; Dec, 26.00; March,
 25.10. OATS.—March, 13.00; May,
 12.00; July, 12.00; Sept, 13.10;
 Dec, 13.60 c bid.

ITT 34, 1987 .. 75, 77.
J. Ray McOmeritt 33

1987			143	145
Mitsui	Real Estate	6		
1992			115	116
J. S. Morgan	4	1981	90	102
Nabors	5	1988	80	112
J. C. Penney	4	1987	74	78
Reckon A.	1987		103	107
Cornwall	Marie	5	1988	81
Sonnet	Band A	1988	81	83
Squire	4	1987	78	78
Sumitomo Electric	6	1992	125	126
Tesoro	4	1988	76	78
Union	Bank of Switz	4		
1987			150	162
Warner Lambert	4	1987	79	81
Xerox Corp	5	1988	77	78
Yamaha	Kidder	Pearson	Securities	

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Recent Issues		Catalog Price
Automated Sex Str. Ch. PP (212)		\$237
Pictograph 104-6, 1980 (4500)		\$225
Farmer S.W., 250 Ord (124)		122
Keenington Chel 113-6, 80 (1500)		\$274
Do Variable 1983 (210)		\$100
Nelson Arthur, Sex Ord (124)		64
Pearson S., 104-6, Pitty Cr 1993-95		\$100
Van Henry, 104-6, 1993-95		64
Thomson 104-6, 1993-95 (2500)		\$244
Do Variable 1943 (2500)		\$100
	Latest date of recruit	

Conn Bus Surv (SAI)	Mar 10	6-1
March Garages (20c)	Mar 3	6, 10 prem + 1
Midland Bus (30c)	Feb 23	10 prem + 1

be left with full balances to carry across the weekend to Monday.

Houses took money quite cheaply during the morning, at rates down as low as 4 per cent. This at a time when the interbank market was up at 5 or 5 1/2 per

cent, but, in a rather patchy close, balances were found at the higher level of between 41 and 50 per

Banks' balances were a very long way up overnight, and there was also a fairly large excess of Government disbursements over Revenue transfers to the Exchequer.

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 6 1/2%
 (Last changed 6/1/78)
 Clearing Bank Base Rate 6 1/4%
 Bank of America Loans 7%
 Weekend High 5 1/2%
 Week Fixed 5 1/2%

Treasury Bills (Dis):
 Selling
 2 months 5 1/2%
 3 months 5 1/2%

Prime Bank Bills (Dis):
 2 months 6 1/4%
 3 months 6 1/4%
 4 months 6 1/4%
 6 months 7 1/4%

Trades (Dis):
 3 months 7 1/4%
 4 months 7 1/4%
 6 months 7 1/2%

Local Authority Bands			
1 month	61-64	7 months	71-74
2 months	65-68	8 months	75-78
3 months	69-72	9 months	79-82

6 months	74-7	10 months	74-7
9 months	74-7	11 months	74-7
9 months	74-7	12 months	74-8
Secondary Mkt. ECD Rates (4)			
3 month	64-5 1/2	6 month	74-7 1/2
9 month	74-5 1/2	12 months	74-7 1/2
Local Authority Market (5)			
3 month	6	6 month	74-5
9 month	6	9 months	74-5

Interbank Market: %:

Weekend: Open 7-11	Class 5
week 6-9	6 months 7-11
month 10-11	9 months 8-11
month 12-11	12 months 9-11

First Class Finance Services (Mkt. Rate%)

3 months 7%	6 months 8%
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Finance House Base Rate 1%

Treasury Bill Tender	
Applications \$300m	allocated \$300m
Bids in \$3,500	received 3%
1st week \$8.50	2nd week 3%
Average rate \$7.00	Last week 5.50-5.75
1st week \$7.00	2nd week 5.50-5.75

1977-78						1977-78						1977-78						1977-78											
High Bid	Low Offer	Trust		Bid	Offer Yield	High Bid	Low Offer	Trust		Bid	Offer Yield	High Bid	Low Offer	Trust		Bid	Offer Yield	High Bid	Low Offer	Trust		Bid	Offer Yield						

Associated Life Insurance Companies

Company Name	Assets	Liabilities	Surplus
1. American Life Insurance Co.	100,000,000	80,000,000	20,000,000
2. New York Life Insurance Co.	150,000,000	120,000,000	30,000,000
3. Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.	120,000,000	90,000,000	30,000,000
4. Prudential Insurance Co.	110,000,000	85,000,000	25,000,000
5. Equitable Life Insurance Co.	90,000,000	70,000,000	20,000,000
6. Fidelity Life Insurance Co.	80,000,000	60,000,000	20,000,000
7. Mutual Life Insurance Co.	70,000,000	50,000,000	20,000,000
8. Commercial Union Assurance Co.	60,000,000	45,000,000	15,000,000
9. Western Life Insurance Co.	50,000,000	35,000,000	15,000,000
10. North American Life Insurance Co.	40,000,000	25,000,000	15,000,000

Investment Funds

Fund Name	Assets	Liabilities	Surplus
1. American Bond Fund	10,000,000	8,000,000	2,000,000
2. New York Bond Fund	15,000,000	12,000,000	3,000,000
3. Metropolitan Bond Fund	12,000,000	9,000,000	3,000,000
4. Prudential Bond Fund	11,000,000	8,500,000	2,500,000
5. Equitable Bond Fund	9,000,000	7,000,000	2,000,000
6. Fidelity Bond Fund	8,000,000	6,000,000	2,000,000
7. Mutual Bond Fund	7,000,000	5,000,000	2,000,000
8. Commercial Union Bond Fund	6,000,000	4,500,000	1,500,000
9. Western Bond Fund	5,000,000	3,500,000	1,500,000
10. North American Bond Fund	4,000,000	2,500,000	1,500,000

Life Insurance Companies

Company Name	Assets	Liabilities	Surplus
1. American Life Insurance Co.	100,000,000	80,000,000	20,000,000
2. New York Life Insurance Co.	150,000,000	120,000,000	30,000,000
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8. Commercial Union Assurance Co.	60,000,000	45,000,000	15,000,000
9. Western Life Insurance Co.	50,000,000	35,000,000	15,000,000
10. North American Life Insurance Co.	40,000,000	25,000,000	15,000,000

Investment Funds

Fund Name	Assets	Liabilities	Surplus
1. American Bond Fund	10,000,000	8,000,000	2,000,000
2. New York Bond Fund	15,000,000	12,000,000	3,000,000
3. Metropolitan Bond Fund	12,000,000	9,000,000	3,000,000
4			

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ACCOUNT DAYS : Dealings Began, Feb 13. Dealings End, Feb 24. \$ Contango Day, Feb 27. Settlement Day, March 7

\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

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Lake District

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Boat Hiring and Cruising

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Scotland

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Weekend

SHOPAROUND

Sheila Black

■ Far too few people know how helpful building centres can be and even fewer know that there is a national network—ten in all, covering Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Durham, Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Nottingham and Southampton. They do not all belong to one group, but they do work in fairly close liaison and aim to offer similar displays and services. You can get the names and addresses of them all from your local—see the telephone book—or from my local, the Building Centre at 26 Store Street, London WC1E 7BT (01-637 9001 for public enquiries).

While the centres undoubtedly cater for the building and construction industry, they also take great pains with personal calls and letters, tackling more than 2,000 annually and receiving through their many doors something over 300,000 people

a year. The number would be even bigger if the public knew how good the service is. Besides the regular exhibitions—and regular does not mean static since manufacturers use their display space to show new ideas and materials—you can buy things at the London centre. For example, you can buy the bedside accessories that are so very difficult to track down in stores and even in specialist shops, such as chic pokers and tongs, chestnut roasters in attractive brass or practical iron, trivets, either functional or decorative, scuttlies and ash bins.

One of London's newer and more useful services is a consultancy being offered by the Institute of Domestic Heating Engineers, whose members are available to give personal advice on installations and beat saving. A desk appointment at the London Building Centre

costs a minimum of £3.25 but the advice is impartial, from seasoned and experienced experts who visit only by prior appointment on Wednesdays and Thursdays. Do not assume that your own system must be wasteful and could be improved—it is not always possible. But new installations should certainly be discussed in advance, just as old ones that have been really unsatisfactory might be changed, albeit at a cost. Appointments for experts to visit the home are possible but, again, they need to be made in advance and obviously they cost a good deal more.

John George, the chief executive in London's Store Street centre, is anxious to become even more helpful to members of the public, especially on topics such as solar heating, double glazing and other installations which are so costly and permanent that it would be

prudent to take advice about them. While every home has different requirements, one general rule governs them all. By and large, the cheapest installations are not a good idea. True, we all have to compromise and I would never suggest that a Ford does not get you from here to there every bit as well as a Rolls-Royce but it is the case that costlier installations, especially heating, and tiling walls and floors tend to be the cheapest in the long run.

The Plain Facts booklets are good, and although much in them may seem obvious, it is the obvious that is so often overlooked—like getting permission from the local

authority. There are too many people who believe that all internal building alterations can be done without anybody's permission but, while such work is unlikely to need planning approval (unless the outside appearance of the house is going to alter radically), it will probably need building regulation approval. A good builder would know but, not surprisingly, many people try to save a little money by going to good handymen or doing it themselves and then there could be pitfalls. The Plain Facts booklets cover this kind of thing and, in the case of bathrooms, give the pros and cons of cast iron, pressed steel and plastics for baths, with lucid explanations

about how they look and work in use. At the end of each booklet is a short list of the relevant trade associations who can give more detailed guidance plus names of their manufacturing or installing members. Booklets on kitchens, bathrooms, windows, paints and wallcoverings cost 50p each plus 15p p and p and more will be published. Manufacturers' leaflets, showing their wares in more detail, are more often than not free. Kitchen planning is impartial and free at Store Street, whether to architects or to ignoramuses like most of us.

On March 9 there will be a special exhibition on safety in the home. Fires, falls and other accidents kill between 6,000 and 7,000 people each year and injure another 800,000, so the Building Research Establishment has been spearheading work by a number of organizations to look at safer design for

stairways, kitchens, bathrooms and even products like step-ladders. It will be open at Store Street on weekdays until March 23 and will cover smoke detectors, fireguards, medicine cabinets and a host of products including seamless and non-slip floorings.

John George has plans to set up a telephone data system because people who need help want a two-way dialogue, not just an answering service or an acknowledgment letter. For the most part, the telephone call will establish just what manufacturers' or installers' leaflets they need and these can be sent free provided the "customer" sends an envelope measuring about 10 by 8 inches, stamped generously. With 10 centres in Britain, most areas are within reasonable telephone cost. The bookshops—currently at Manchester, Bristol, London and Cambridge—are really first

class. The Centrepix service for kitchens will probably extend to centres outside London in time, and I hope to hear of hearing engineers' surgery at the next exhibition. Meanwhile exhibitions ahead are Keep Britain Tidy from May 24 to June 25, November 9, and National Materials and Products from November 13 to November 15. Centres also give out names of local stockists, builders, merchants and the like, so if you are after home improvement, conserving, extensions or a greater comfort, do not forget them. London houses the office of the National Home Improvement Centre. There is a great deal to promote and special information desks on bricks, timber, electricity and solid fuel—incl. wood-burning stoves, which are on show in plenty.

■ Full marks for Ann Ladbury's book, *Children's Wardrobe*, with designs by Sally Tuffin, covering clothes for children from one to ten. The book actually contains the patterns for 39 garments with crystal-clear diagrams and instructions. The clothes will be liked by parents and children and I fell for a hooded beach parka in stretch towelling as well as a hooded raglan-sleeve beach or bath robe. Denim boilersuits are practical and smart, while a cowboy shirt will enthral male or female youngsters. A baby carrier, to hold the little one close and secure to mum, leaving both her hands free, is another good idea.

I have not had a chance to try anything out but the patterns look simple yet effective and

pretty easy to make. If they do not turn out as they look in the book, it will not be the fault of either Ann Ladbury or Sally Tuffin, who has taken into account the funny figures of young children. The book ties in with the new BBC 2 weekly series which started last Monday and it costs £4.50 from BBC Publications, 35 Marylebone High Street, London W1M 4AA. Full marks also for the photography which shows the children looking alive in the clothes rather than just posing in them. Every season, night and day, is catered for and fabrics vary from too expensive (which can be replaced by cheaper ones) to really inexpensive.

■ Home Tune, which has serviced more than half a million cars in the last few years, is now proving to be a master of timing in more senses than one because it is just introducing a petrol economy device which will be mighty useful if we get any more of the stoppages that keep petrol away from the pumps.

Home Tune believes the next step after correct engine tuning is petrol economy and anti-pollution, and I must agree. I think we take too little notice of air pollution in this country and I am sure it can be a cumulative evil. Home Tune has tested literally dozens of devices over the years. It persisted, and its new device has been used by a number of state authorities in the rest of Europe who care more about their environment than we do about ours.

The Proless is German. It was originally designed mainly to combat pollution but proved to be a petrol-saver. It works on the principle of a controlled air bleed, letting air into the manifold in carefully-controlled fashion "to weaken" the mixture. The best way to explain

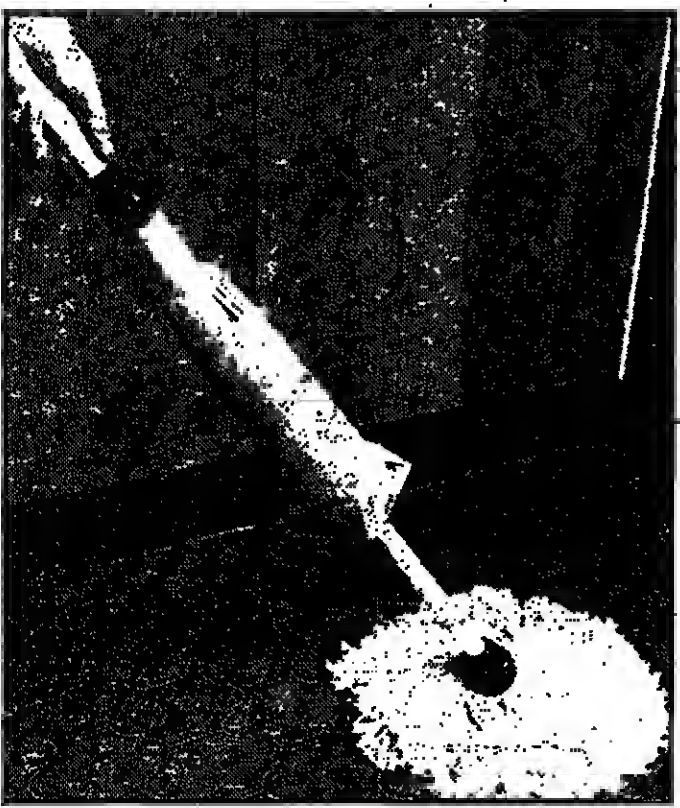
how a flow of gas works is to liken it to the way bath water runs away, rushing around the trim of the waste pipe and leaving a vortex of low pressure in the middle. Proless, by feeding in air, disturbs this central vacuum, creates turbulence and builds up pressure. It also scavenges off the walls of the manifold those droplets which normally cling there, and by reducing the number of unburnt carbons, reduces carbon monoxide emission by about 90 per cent.

Home Tune claims a 15 per cent improvement in fuel consumption, although some independent tests have shown more and one Dutch specialist magazine says improvement can be up to 26 per cent "which is far more than we would think of claiming", says Duncan Whitfield, Home Tune's managing director. "While this is obviously, hopefully, going to be taken up by private motorists, I see the major benefit being to commercial fleets which have petrol bills of a quarter of a million pounds a year or more, and for whom a 15 per cent saving really means something. This is positively no DIY job."

It must be done by trained men on a perfectly-tuned car. Initially, our Home Tune operators will fit it, although we hope to go through garages later. Depending on how much petrol he uses, a private motorist might get his money back in about eight months or less.

Its costs £39.50 plus fitting charges of anything from £5 to £10 according to the car—plus VAT, of course. Not cheap, but cheap in terms of contribution to humanity, if I may be forgiven for looking at it in that light.

Proless is currently only available for Ford Cortina 1300 and 1600 models and the Peugeot 504, but will be made to fit most other makes shortly. Home Tune can actually prove, by practical, visual demonstration, that Proless works and has been setting up presentations to put its mouth where its money is, for it has invested a good deal in this device. Executives and demonstrators came from the Zettelmeyer group, of West Germany, to join the Home Tune fleet this week. Home Tune is at Allied House, North Street, Leatherhead, Surrey KT22 7BA (Leatherhead 77757).



Rough cork platters, some deep enough to be bowls—mostly oval but no specific shape can be guaranteed—set-off smooth fruit or a small vase of nestling flowers nicely. Much tougher and harder-wearing than you would imagine, they have thick cork walls. The small one is about 14 by 7 inches wide and costs £2.20, plus 50p p and p; the medium size is roughly 18 by 9 inches at £3.80 plus 80p; and the large one is about 2 feet long by a foot wide at £6.80 plus £1.12. The address is Mediterranean Tableware, Retreat House, Monmouth Lane, Llanwrithel, Cornwall (Llanwrithel 0208).

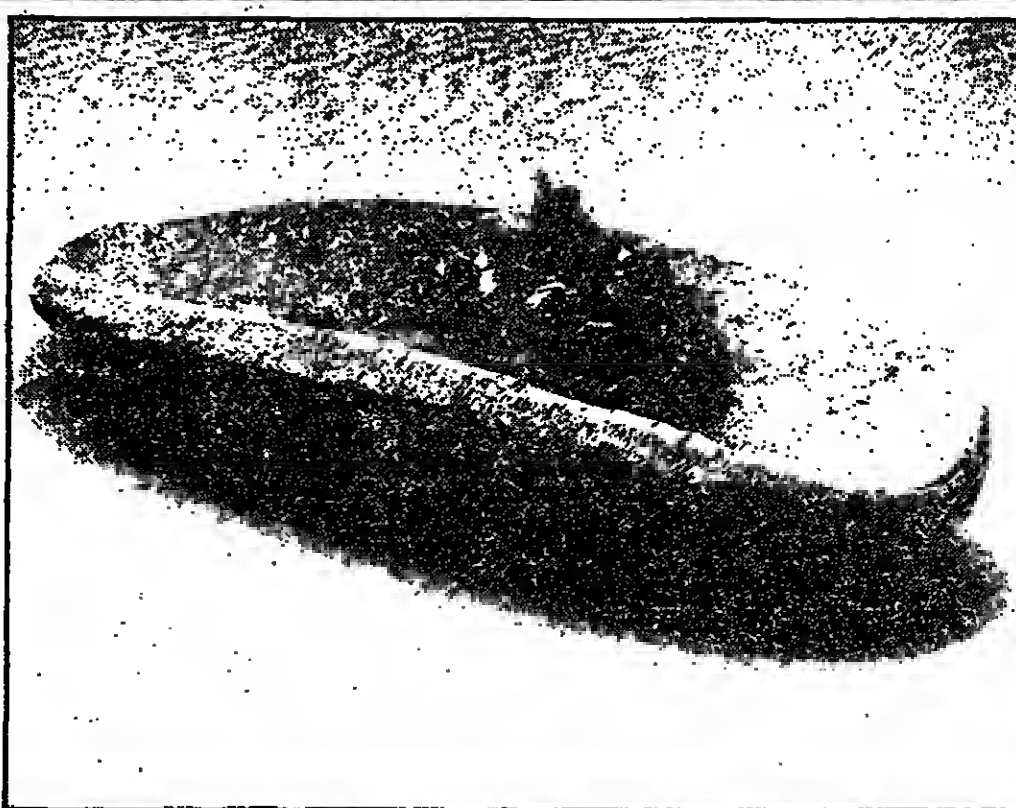
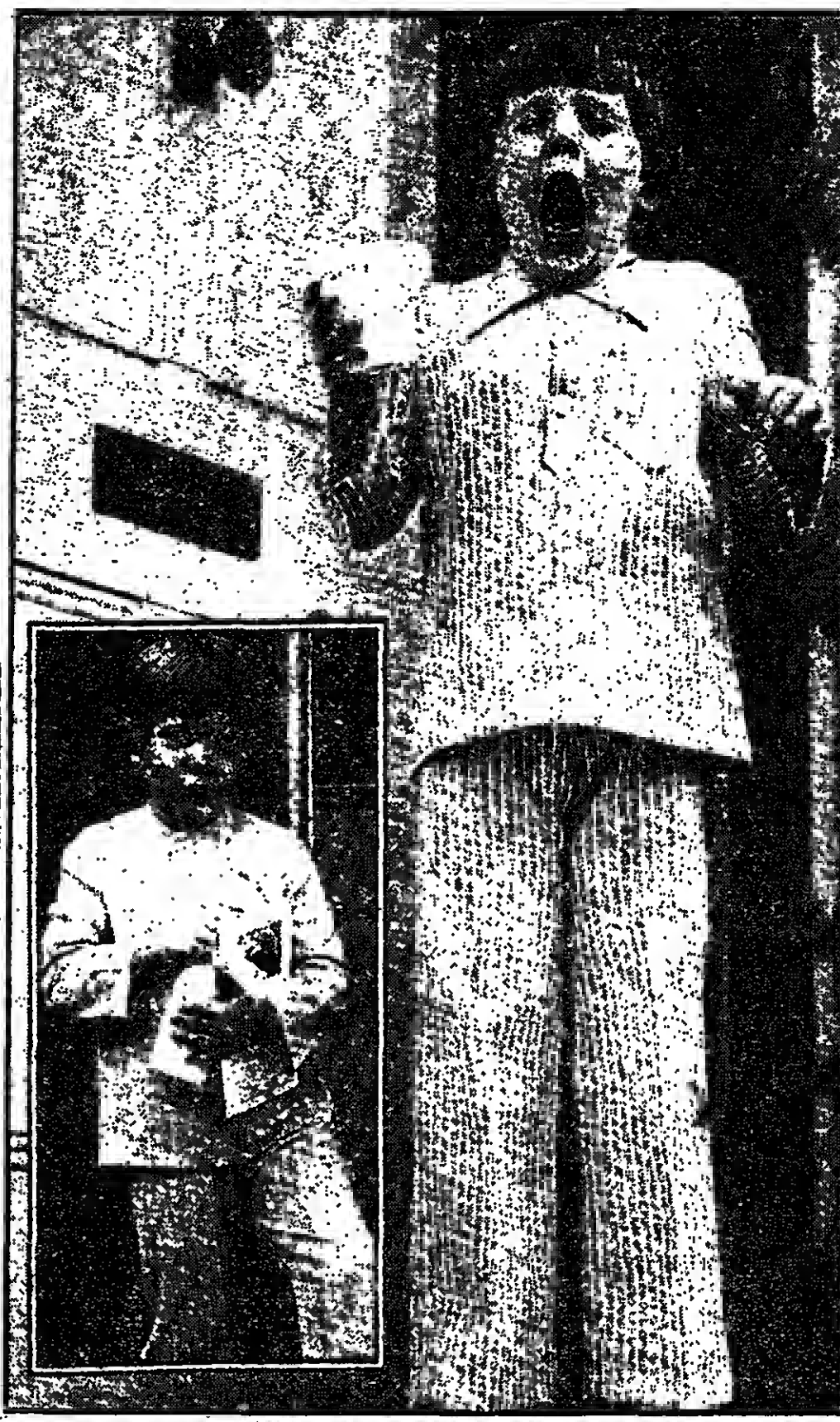
■ I have always liked the cotton yarn mops with their raggedy heads but have accepted the squeeze-out plastic ones because they have been easy to buy and use. They do tend to leave marks on the skirting unless you are careful and change the pad often because the hard corners attack paint. Mopit is a welcome modern version of the old cotton mop, light, easy to use and to wring, by means of a "shroud" incorporating a couple of rollers to ensure wringing out well and, since the rollers adjust themselves to the thickness of the mop at any point, they are not being worn out. Since drying out these cotton mops has always been a problem, the extra wringing is essential but, even so, be careful to rinse them well and dry them before shutting them into cupboards if you want to avoid a ghastly smell. In orange or yellow at

about £3.95 with replaceable heads.

A Sabco mini-shampooer has eight round brushes interspersed with six circular sponges to get deep into the pile. It works on "dry" foam and is useful for cars, stairs, and around the house generally but do be careful about shampooing carpets at home and be sure you know your carpet. If wool, get advice from the International Wool Secretariat or, better still, ask the manufacturer unless the cleaning instructions are with the carpet, as they usually are. Carpet cleaning is wildly expensive but so are carpets and they can be ruined by overzealous home shampooing. The mini-shampooer, though harder work than more foolproof, sophisticated models, is not likely to saturate your carpet harmfully. It costs about £3.95. In orange only it is well stocked and is made by Sabco Housewares, Calverley Road, Kelvin Industrial Estate, East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0RP.

■ Spring cleaning is so expensive that most people either overlook it or do the chores themselves, but there are still those who can afford professional service agencies. For

venetian blinds, for patching and restoring canvas blinds and awnings, for patent steam carpet cleaning, and for expert carpet cleaning, contact the nationwide OCS group. OCS sales and marketing is based at 80/84 Bondway, London, SW8 1SC (01-582 9515). You will end up with other addresses, handling the relevant work, but there are few things they cannot do. Your yellow pages will give you local lists but do give advance estimates from everyone.



■ Last year a number of readers bought hand-painted blown hen's eggs from Jennifer King. Her standard 1978 Easter egg features daffodils. Jennifer's eggs are dainty and original and she will do more or less anything you want including special names and that sort of thing. Her basic price for the standard eggs is £2.25 each

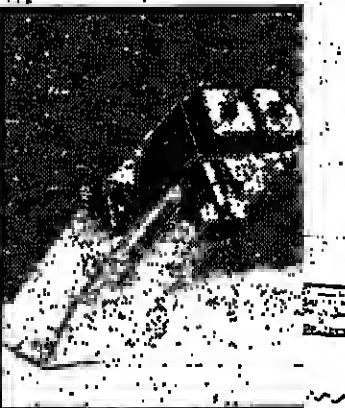
■ Although I have expressed my doubts about highly sophisticated washing machines, I ought in fairness to add that, if you are determined on new technology and you probably should be, the Hoover A 3060 1100 seems to have most of the plusses. With a superfast spin of 1,100 rpm, it also has preset 500 and 800 rpm programmes. Vibration and noise are much reduced and acceleration builds up slowly enough so that

machine has not that tendency to jump and try to leap across the floor, shaking all on either flank. It has the now-famous Kemptex which presents any of the 16 programmes and lets you forget about the wash until it is done. Minimum crease operations see to it that the clothes lie suspended in the water until the user is ready for that final short spin before removal. The Good Housekeeping Institute gives high praise to this model but it will cost you about £274 outside the discount shops and anything from about £200 inside.

Another new Hoover product is a carpet shampoo/polisher, which will also tackle hard floors. Model No F 4002 is for domestic use and costs about £70, while Model F 4004 is for rental use by retailers, a good idea. Details from your local Hoover dealer.

■ Taps have become so streamlined and modernized that I feel rather nostalgic about those gleaming chrome or brass things with four-spar heads. However, I feel no nostalgia at all for their gushes, spurts and Niagara-type rushes of water. Megnell are among those convinced that it is so much easier to push a button than to turn even the simplest type of tap that they believe push-button taps will encourage us all to save water. And, since we seem faced with the evenuality of metered water and of paying for what we use—although this appears to be some years away—anything that saves water must be a good idea. Quite apart from our personal finances, who wants to waste resources?

So here is the Hansap in the double version with temperature control on the side. Turn this side valve to get the right temperature flowing through. But be warned, this kind of facility can lead to washing hands in running water and wasting the stuff. However, elbows or fingers can readily push the tap off and, when both taps come into the range, those convolutions some of us went through trying to turn off the tap while lying at full length under the hot water will be a thing of the past. I could



easily turn off the old four-spar taps with my feet but I defy anyone to do it with modern taps.

So far, Hansap have been fitted in a number of institutional buildings and all the indications are that people switch off a pushbutton more readily. At present the range comprises 'hot' or 'cold' single taps, mixing taps with without pop-up waste plug, and mixing taps like the one pictured here, with the temperature control. Prices at from £28.12 for the single up to £71.47 for the controlled mixer. All have a special aerator to the nozzle to ensure an even spray and no gushing. They are made by Megnell Valves, Busbury, Wolverhampton. Staffs, who will give you local stockists. (Wolverhampton 28621).

■ At Harrods, there is a fine exhibition of original Art Nouveau lithographs, ranging over posters by Toulouse-Lautrec, Bonnard, Grasset and De Feure among others, the kind of posters that Parisians tried to pull from the hoardings or piscines before the glue dried. The subject advertised are plenty and varied, like bicycles, carpets, cars and paraffin. Mucha's poster of Bernhardt as the Lady of the Camellias is about 7 by 2 1/2 feet but do not covet it for the price is £6,000. Some do, however, start at around £50. The show closes on February 28.

La Cucaracha Galleries has just had a large consignment of lovely pottery from Mexico, ideal for planting up for spring and summer indoors and out, mostly in animal shape, and starting at about £10. Their principal line is dark stained and waxed Mexican furniture, much of which is superb. La Cucaracha is not very far from Harrods, at 6 Halkin Arcade, West Halkin Street, London, SW1. (01-231 6741/427).

■ After a dose of flu, I have caught up with some cassettes I have been meaning to listen to for some weeks but for which I never found the time until imprisoned in bed. I enjoyed them, these potted histories of Beethoven or Einstein—Beethoven was well interspersed with his music and although I think the script rather talks down to the listener, it was on the whole very good and would probably interest the young as well as many an adult. Grandsons up for half-term pulled out the Hindenburg disaster when their team was playing away and they had seen Sir Ivor and Vase Knievel as well as The Deep. They were fascinated and went happily on to EFO and the Mystery of Borley Rectory, rather intrigued by listening instead of viewing.

They might have worked their way through more if I had but, but Skate City called in the sunny, freezing daytimes and they went bounding in their helmets and pads, making their way to Tower Bridge for their first time on their own across the bridge to this well-marshalled skate park. They ate a snack lunch in the nearby London Dungeon, which I dislike but they love.

Back to the cassettes. The biographies run down a long list that includes Catherine de Medici, Florence Nightingale, Joan of Arc, Lenin, Napoleon, Darwin, Henry Ford, Sir Alexander Fleming, Gerald Washington and at least a couple of dozen more to cater for catholicity of taste and subject. They are reasonably priced at £5.50 for three, plus 45p postage. The address is Ivan Berg Associates (Audio Publishing), 35A Broadhurst Gardens, London, NW8. The cast of recording artists include such popular writers as Penelope Keith, Richard Briers and Kenneth Williams. Most good music shows now stock them—including cassettes for children.

